

Facts that Must be Faced Now or Later

1. The British drink trade has destroyed during the war sufficient food to have supplied the entire British army during that time.

2. If Great Britain had prohibited drink in August, 1914, she would to-day have had a surplus of food equal to three months' supply, instead of being faced by near-famine.

3. The British drink trade has during the war wasted shipping space equivalent to one trip of 5,400,000 tons.

4. The British drink trade has during the war wasted labor equivalent to the idleness for 100 days of the entire United Kingdom.

5. The British drink trade has during the war resulted in a money waste equivalent to the last gigantic British loan of \$5,000,000,000.

Lost millions, lost food, lost labor, lost shipping space, lost men!

The vital question of the hour is: are we going to allow drink to do the same thing to us?

Ideal Treatment of German Prisoners

On May third a bill was introduced in the Senate by Senator Hale, of Maine, to appropriate a million dollars for the purpose of bringing German prisoners of war to this country to be fed.

It would cost less to transport them to our shores than to carry the food to Europe. The risk of losing the food by submarines would be eliminated, and if a load of prisoners should be torpedoed, our enemies would be responsible for their own loss. The prisoners, when here, should be treated in such manner as to impress them with the American spirit of democracy. They should be employed in some useful occupation by which they would aid in producing the necessities of life, and should be paid fair wages for what they earn above the cost of their support, so that when set at liberty they will not be penniless.

One of the most desirable things, when the war is over, would be that the bitterness of strife should speedily give place to confidence and mutual regard. Such treatment of German prisoners of war would go far in helping to accomplish such a result. We could send them home, as we did the Spanish soldiers at the close of the war with Spain, convinced that the American people have no desire for them but to promote their true welfare and happiness.

able to do even a half day's work and in danger of permanent impairment of vitality.

In view of this situation the Trustees decided that they must both have a year of entire rest and arranged for them to take a very extended vacation beginning as soon as they can settle necessary business in Berea.

This action came as an entire surprise to President and Mrs. Frost, and they have not yet been able to make their plans. They will be in Berea during the greater part of this month, and receive a visit from their son Col. Wesley Frost of the State Department at Washington, who has lately been Consul at Cork, Ireland, probably going then to the Sanitarium at Battle Creek, Mich.

The Institution is so well organized that affairs will go on as usual the next year though there cannot be the great efforts for forward movements which have been so incessant during the twenty-five years of President Frost's administration. The boys' dormitory, Blue Ridge Hall, will be completed, also the hospital, this fall and by winter it is hoped that the new James Hall for Academy girls will be ready. Next spring the Women's Industrial Building, south-west of Kentucky Hall will probably be begun. There is every prospect that the attendance of students next fall will be much larger than ever before.

President Frost

PRESIDENT AND MRS. FROST'S ABSENCE

Excessive strain of long travel and effort in behalf of Berea brought a nervous breakdown to both of them last winter which no efforts on the part of their physicians have as yet repaired. While they are able to be about several hours each day and appear quite like themselves for this limited time, they are un-

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PAGE 8 East Kentucky News Letters.

You should read President Frost's sermon to Berea College Graduates. It is in its completed form found on pages three and seven.

What do you think of the "Ideal Treatment" of German prisoners suggested in our editorial?

We omitted our serial this week. Next week you will have the joy of another installment. Many are intensely interested in the story.

You will find some valuable reading on page six. Learn how to preserve eggs with water glass and save your eggs for next winter's use.

J. Hart Tate's oration, "The Call of the Hills," on page two is fine and you should not fail to read it.

IN OUR OWN STATE

Registration returns being received at Frankfort indicated that the number of men of fighting age in Kentucky is about 7,000 short of the Government's estimate.

A bronze tablet in memory of Lieutenant Richard Caswell Sausley, of the Naval Aviation Corps, was unveiled in the Hall of Fame in the Kentucky Capitol, Thursday.

Pensions for the militiamen of Kentucky, Missouri and other states who fought on the northern side in the war of sections were urged Thursday by Representative John W. Langley.

A group of Lexington citizens, angry over the selection of Louisville as the site for an army camp, sent a telegram to the Kentucky delegation in Washington, bitterly attacking the selection.

At the commencement exercises of the Girls' High School in Louisville, Monday night, the Rev. Dr. C. W. Welch advised the 177 graduates to cultivate comradeship and chumship with their parents and said Kentuckians laid too much emphasis upon pedigree.

John L. Helm, Sr., was hit and killed by an automobile truck at Fifth and Main streets Thursday morning. Mr. Helm was the son of Gov. Helm, twice the Chief Executive of the State and was prominent in financial circles in Louisville.

A monster flag will be carried as a patriotic "altar cloth" in the Flag day parade today and citizens may drop donations for the First Kentucky Regiment on it. Col. William A. Colson, the Rev. E. Y. Mullins and other well-known citizens of Louisville will deliver addresses and a good musical program has been arranged for Central Park.

Louisville was selected as the cantonment site for the Ninth division of the draft army. On 2,000 acres of ground south of Audubon Park, there will soon spring up a soldier city to house 32,000 men. It was estimated Monday night that the victory will mean an increase annually in money circulated here, of \$50,000,000.

Dan V. Terrell, professor of the College of Civil Engineering of the University of Kentucky, Monday, was named acting dean of the college by President Barker, whose successor will be selected soon. Former Dean W. F. Rowe, whose retirement has been asked by the Board of Trustees, issued a statement regarding criticisms heaped upon him in the trustees' report.

R. C. Stoll, Lexington, Chairman; Frank McKee, Woodford County; R. G. Gordon, Louisville and J. Irvin Lyle, New York, were named by Gov. Stanley to serve on the committee to nominate a successor to President H. S. Barker, of the University of Kentucky. With them, will serve Paul P. Boyd, W. E. Freeman and George Roberts, representing the faculty of the University.

Wolfe County Democrats Scramble
Campton, Ky., June 9.—The races for Democratic nomination for Wolfe County offices are getting warm. For County Judge there are three candidates; for County Attorney, five candidates; for County Clerk, three; Sheriff, two; Jailer, eight; County Superintendent of Schools, one; Assessor, nine; Coroner, two, Surveyor, one. The Republicans only have candidates for the offices of County Judge, Sheriff and Jailer.

Kentucky Press Association in Session

The Kentucky Press Association is holding its mid-summer convention of a week's duration in Louisville. It was entertained by a reception at the Seelbach, followed by a theater party. Members of the association began arriving Sunday afternoon. The meeting is well attended by newspaper men from all sections of the State.

The business sessions of the association began when John B. Gains, president, delivered an address at the Seelbach.

Believing that the members would be interested in all things military,

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U. S. NEWS

The United States Steel Corporation announced it had taken an additional \$25,000,000 of the Liberty bonds, making a total of \$50,000,000 subscribed by this corporation.

Orders for the arrest of every man between the ages of 21 and 30, inclusive, who, after 9:00 o'clock Monday night cannot show a certificate of registration for war service was issued by the Provost Marshal General.

Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo announced that the subscriptions of \$1,300,000,000 have been made to the Liberty Loan and that \$700,000,000 must be raised in the next seven days to reach the amount desired.

General Goethals yesterday discharged F. A. Eustis and F. Huntington Clark, his assistants in the Government's emergency fleet corporation, due to their public criticism of Goethal's attitude toward wooden-ships.

Before the week ends, Congress hopes to send the war budget and espionage bills to President Wilson. Prohibition questions are looming into prominence in the food measures. Amendments for national prohibition are numerous in the Senate.

The Italian War Mission has virtually completed its conferences with American officials, which have resulted in a complete agreement for co-operation between this Government and Italy, and will leave next week for a farewell tour of the South and Middle West.

Secretary of Agriculture Houston in a public statement, outlines the purposes of the food bills the Administration has asked Congress to pass. The two Administration bills provide for systematic development of the productive forces of the country and an adequate control of distribution and consumption, so as to conserve for the American people and their Allies the foodstuffs provided thru the stimulation of agriculture.

Secretary W. G. McAdoo, who, with Mrs. McAdoo, spent Monday morning in Louisville in behalf of the Liberty Loan, told two audiences that every financial sacrifice must be made by the American people to win the war. The Secretary marched thru the downtown streets at the head of the Loan Legion, was presented with a commission as Chancellor of the Exchequer, two loan crosses, and entertained at thecheon by the Transportation Club.

President Wilson took a hand in the Congressional controversy which has been delaying final passage of the \$3,281,000,000 War Budget Bill when he wrote a letter to Chairman Padgett, of the House Naval Committee, endorsing a communication from Secretary Daniels emphasized the necessity of a naval base on Hampton Roads.

To insure success in the campaign to raise \$2,000,000,000 by a bond issue, the closing days will be devoted to redoubled efforts to bring out the dollars of the small investor. As part of the campaign the old ring once again in the cause of liberty. Bells in every city, town and village in the country will repeat the call.

U. S. Needs 70,000 More Men
The War Department, Tuesday, called for 70,000 additional recruits in order to fill the regular army to war strength before June 30.

"The cavalry, engineers, coast artillery, signal corps and quartermasters corps of the regular army have already been brought to war strength," says an official statement. "Forty-five thousand recruits are needed at once to complete the new regiments of infantry and field artillery. Twenty-five thousand additional recruits are desired at the earliest practicable date to fill vacancies in order that the war strength of 300,000 men may be maintained.

"Facilities are in readiness for placing these 70,000 men under proper training. Any delay in obtaining this number will necessarily cause

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HANGING THREATENED

NOOSE TIED AROUND NECK OF SUSPECT FAILS TO WRING CONFESSION FROM HIM.

Sheriff Yields Captives to Enraged Citizens, Who Keep Their Promise To Return Them Alive.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Springfield, Mo.—Sitting on his front porch mud-spattered and weary from his exertions in saving the alleged abductors of the three-million-dollar baby,

"Buddy" Keet, Sheriff Webb, of Springfield, told the story of how the mob followed him in the rough roads of the Ozarks; how they overcame him; how they promised to return them if they did not confess, and finally how they tied a noose around the neck of Claude Pierol in an effort to make him confess.

That the prisoners are yet alive is the eloquent evidence of their failure; that they are now in a secret hideout guarded by armed deputies the sheriff announced. The sheriff is ever watchful even now, that the fury of the citizens will arise again and will compel him to return to the hiding place to aid his men.

Wireless Plant on Roof of Theater

New York.—One of the most powerful wireless telegraph outfit seized on the American continent since the declaration of war against Germany—an instrument capable of sending messages hundreds of miles and receiving at practically unlimited distances—was discovered on the roof of a Broadway theater by United States Marshal McCarthy and a raiding party of his deputies and Secret Service operatives.

The instrument was dismantled and three men who, it is alleged, had caused it to be erected and had operated it, an engineer and two chemists, were arrested and at once sent to the detention camp at Ellis Island.

Machinery Speeded Up

Washington.—The problem of clothing the war navy is being solved rapidly, in spite of the difficulty of procuring the 10,000,000 yards of cloth needed for the job. Secretary Daniels said the navy clothing factory of Charleston, S. C., now turning out 40,000 white suits a month, would have an output of 100,000 a month upon completion of an addition now going up, and that the New York factory, with help from private contractors, will increase its production of blue suits from 20,000 to 70,000 a month by July 1. Nearly 60,000 men have been added to the navy this year.

Favor Plan to Fix Coal Prices.

Columbus, O.—There has been gossip among Ohio coal operators that the Federal Government will be asked to fix maximum prices for coal. Some of the operators themselves are said to favor this plan. The price suggested here has been \$3 a ton as a maximum for run-of-mine coal at the mine. At that figure the operators would be making more money than ever before.

Cabinet Meets To Formulate Protest

London.—The occupation by Italian troops of the city of Janina, in Northwestern Greece, is reported in a Reuter dispatch from Athens. On receipt of this information at Athens, the Cabinet assembled to formulate a protest.

Coffee Crop Ruined By Earthquake.

San Salvador.—According to various reports received here the earthquake destroyed numerous villages in the department of La Libertad. Other villages suffered considerable damage. The larger part of the coffee crop in the department of La Libertad is declared to have been damaged by the ashes thrown out by the volcano, which has been in eruption. Hope is expressed, however, that rain, which is falling, will wash off the ashes and thus to some extent lessen the damage to the crops.

Control of exports was given the Government when the Senate finally approved the Administration Espionage Bill with its embargo clause. The measure now sent the President for his signature, puts into the Executive's hands a weapon by which it is intended to stop supplies from entering Germany through neutral countries.

The United States Supreme Court Monday handed down a decision in an important tax case which means a decided victory for the railroads. The decision entails a loss to Kentucky of many thousands of dollars of revenue from public service corporations of all kinds, and determines many pending suits. Pleas of the State Board of Valuation and Assessment that the Federal Courts had no jurisdiction to enjoin the corporation franchise assessment and that no Federal questions were raised were rejected by the court.

Knowledge is Power—and the way to keep up with modern Knowledge is to read a good Newspaper.

WORLD NEWS

The English have made a gain of importance along a front of nine miles on the French frontier. A way was opened for this attack by the explosion of a mine which contained a million pounds of explosive and was the largest ever known.

General Pershing has arrived in England with his staff of officers. He received a cordial welcome. The king in an interview said that the dream of his life had been realized in the united action of the two great English speaking nations.

The American Commission to Russia has crossed the Pacific Ocean and is now on its way across Siberia to Russia. The people along the route greet the Commission cordially and the various members make speeches of encouragement and sympathy to the people.

President Wilson, in his reply to the Russian workingmen regarding the aims of the United States in entering the war, has made a statesmanlike reply which may well be adopted as a program by all the nations warring against Germany and Austria. It denies conquest and allows indemnity only in case of injury done.

The Socialist Congress, which was to meet at Stockholm, Sweden, has been postponed until fall. Neither England nor the U. S. were represented and only such Socialists were allowed to go from Germany as the government approved.

The registration of over 11,000 men between the ages of 21 and 31 with but little disturbance or opposition is highly creditable to the U. S. From one-half to two-thirds of these gave reasons for exemption which will be considered later when the draft is made.

A severe earthquake shock occurred in the little republic of Salvador, Central America, on Thursday. There was much destruction of property in the capital city and other towns, but the loss of life was not heavy. There were several shocks and they occurred early in the evening, when people could go to places of safety.

King Constantine, of Greece, has abdicated in favor of his second son, Prince Alexander, as a result of a demand by the Entente Allies. Accompanied by the Crown Prince, Constantine probably will embark at once on a British warship for Switzerland, proceeding by way of Italy. Allied troops have occupied Elasossa without resistance and there have been no disorders at Athens.

Another American vessel, the armed oil steamer Petrolite, of 3,710 tons, has fallen victim to a German submarine. Twenty men from her have been landed. Two of the steamer's boats are missing, consular advice reaching Washington state. There were thirty-eight men in the Petrolite's crew, including ten Americans, when she left New York.

During a state-wide survey in Michigan, it was shown by an analysis of 2957 cases studied that the majority of cases of tuberculosis existing in a section at any given time will recover completely if they receive proper care at sanatoria, hospitals, and at home, and that these patients need not at any time be a danger to persons around them. Fifty-seven per cent recovered without at any time being infectious. The Kentucky Board of Tuberculosis Commissioners is doing all in its power to inform the people that no longer must those with tuberculosis despair if they will follow the treatment which study and science suggest, and which experience has shown to be beneficial.

The Secretary of the Kentucky Board of Tuberculosis Commissioners at Frankfort will mail to any physician, health officer, or consumptive family a free copy of a pamphlet on the home care of tuberculosis, which will be found of great value. The mission of the board is to aid, not supplant, the physician, with whom it wants to work in helpful accord.

University Column**THE BELLS**

The beautiful chime of bells presented in commemoration of President Frost's twenty-fifth anniversary as President of the College, have been fully installed, and were inaugurated by several delightful concerts rendered by Mr. Chester Meneely.

The clock which accompanies the chimes was manufactured by the Howard Clock Company and was installed by Mr. W. R. Cadmus.

A guild or company of bell-ringers has been formed in Berea, leading members of which are Mr. Hackett, Prof. Rigby, Mr. Taylor, Pruitt Smith, and Miss Garman, and it has been great joy to hear several bell concerts by our home talent.

Of greatest interest are the chimes by the clock itself each quarter of an hour. There are four notes at the first quarter, eight at the second, twelve at the third, and sixteen at the fourth quarter just before the hour is struck.

The chimes of bells and clock are in charge of the Woodwork Department of Repairs, phone 16, which means, Pruitt Smith, who is himself already a good performer.

These are the notes struck by the famous clock at St. Mary's Tower in Cambridge, England, and from that tower they have been copied for the great clock on the tower of Parliament House at Westminster. So they are sometimes called the Westminster Chimes, but their older and original name is the Cambridge Quarters. The tune was made by the famous musician Handel, and the words which go with the sixteen notes just before the hour is struck are these:

*Lord, in this hour
Be Thou our guide
That by Thy power
No foot may slide.*

BEREA WORKERS MEET

All the teachers and workers of the Institution have remained in Berea for some days to hold special meetings called Convocations. The purpose of these meetings is to discuss the plans of the Institution in a more thorough and leisurely way than can be done at the ordinary faculty meetings in term time.

The plan has been to have two sessions, with an intermission, each morning and a third session at night. A great variety of topics, religious, educational, and administrative, have been discussed, and the faculty will disperse for their summer work and vacation with special impetus and preparation from these meetings.

THE TRUSTEES OF BEREA COLLEGE

The Annual Meeting of the Trustees of Berea College occurred in connection with the Commencement Exercises, and the following were present:

Bishop William F. McDowell, D.D., of Washington, who gave the Commencement address.

Rev. William E. Barton, D.D., of Chicago, Ill. Dr. Barton, besides being pastor of a great church, is editor of *The Advance*.

Hon. William Herndon of Lancaster, Kentucky, one of the survivors of the famous Eighth Kentucky Volunteer Infantry.

William D. Embree, Esq., a prominent attorney of New York City. Mr. Embree is a graduate of Berea and a grandson of Father Fee.

Hon. Guy Ward Mallon, of Cincinnati, a prominent attorney and leading citizen of that metropolis.

Rev. Herbert S. Johnson, D.D., a leading pastor of Boston, Mass.

Rev. A. E. Thomson, D. D. Principal of the Lincoln Institute of Kentucky.

Hon. Thompson S. Burnam, of Richmond.

Prof. Elmer A. Lyman, Professor of Mathematics at Ypsilanti, Mich. Prof. Lyman received from Berea College the degree of Doctor of Laws.

Rev. Carl T. Michel of Harlan, Kentucky. Mr. Michel has just returned from important service in the European War.

William A. Julian, Esq., one of the leading financial men of Cincinnati. Much important business was done in attending to the college investments and properties, appointing workers for the coming year, and School.

LOUISVILLE COLLEGE OF PHARMACY

Instituted 1870

Incorporated 1873

Prospective students presenting a certificate from Berea, showing an equivalent of one year of High School work will be matriculated at this college without examination.

Drug store experience not a preliminary requirement.

Pharmacy offers quicker returns that Medicine, Dentistry or Law.

Industrial Chemistry courses adapted to the needs of the student.

Address, THE DEAN

104 W. Chestnut St.

College Column**THE CALL OF THE HILLS**

By J. Hart Tate, B. Ped.

There is no other section of the world with a similar population that offers a greater opportunity for service than the hills.

If there is any one thing that a college man or woman should understand, it is, that there are others to whom they are united, and in whom they must feel an interest. That word "others" marks the boundary line between selfishness and altruism.

Today there seems to be two classes of people; one who knows nothing but society, the other knows nothing of society. The bonds between these two classes seem to have been severed; but in college, we learn that worth does not depend upon the amount of money a man has; that it does not depend upon the degree he receives from college; that it does not depend upon his pedigree or the distinction of his ancestors. We learn to measure men by the manner in which they discharge the duties of citizenship.

As I see it, the greatest fault with the graduates of our colleges of today is, they do not seem to realize they are saved to serve. There are graduates on this platform today that have been in Berea ten years. The college has spent \$40 a year or \$400 on each of those graduates. If they had gone to some other institution, it would have cost them \$100 a year or \$1000 more—thus a difference of \$1400. Now what does Berea College expect for this \$1400? As I see it, Berea College is a philanthropic institution, working not for the preservation of the individual, but for the uplift of the Southern Mountains. If Berea College graduates our brightest young men and women of the mountains and sends them away to Chicago, Detroit and Washington to find employment, that is a compliment to the institution, but what are the advantages brought to the mountains by such a system of education? If Berea College does not expect her graduates to reside in the mountains, then Berea College is only a large net dipping up the big fish stealing that which enriches her not and makes the mountains poor indeed." It would be better for the mountains that Berea College never exist than for her to graduate thirty of her most promising citizens each year and return only two to help them.

Let us see why there is such a condition of society, of church, of agriculture, and of education in the mountains.

In Milligan College in Tenn. during a period of fifteen years, less than 100 graduates returned to the mountains for a life work.

The secretary of Emory and Henry College in Va. says, "Less than 20 per cent of our graduates return to the mountains for a life work."

In Berea College, which prides itself as being the capitol of the mountains we find that from the beginning of the institution up to the class of 1917, only 40 men and 35 women who are college graduates now reside in the mountains. Many other colleges have similar records. Now as long as this condition of affairs exists in the colleges, what can we expect of the mountains?

If you visit the Grand Canyon of the Colorado, you will find that the river has cut its way down thru almost a mile of solid rock. If you descend approaching the river, you find 1500 feet of solid granite, and for ages that stream has been gradually cutting its way down thru those layers of rock. Every drop of water that has passed thru that chasm has left a record of its work, while no one drop of water made a perceptible change, yet, all those drops working together have been necessary to accomplish what is now recognized as one of the wonders of the world.

Thus as each drop of water was needed to hew out the Grand Canyon of the Colorado, each native son and daughter of the mountains are needed to help lead our own people to realize the value of a library of good books, a news paper, a cabinet organ, and a hundred other things.

Our people dislike the northern missionaries, and the eastern Greek and Latin root education does not meet our needs. Then it is left to the native sons and daughters of the mountains to lead our people out of the wilderness of ignorance into the promise land of scientific agriculture, up-to-date rural education, sanitation, and cooperation in church work.

The question is not, can our college graduates afford to spend their lives in the mountains, but how can they afford to neglect so great an opportunity.

Normal Column

Professor Lewis left Tuesday for Champaign, Ill., to attend commencement of the University of Illinois, where he will receive the M. A. degree, which he earned during his residence there last year, with the exception of his thesis which he has prepared during the present year.

He will go from there to Nashville, Tenn., where he will teach nature study and School Gardening in the Peabody Summer School.

Every teacher should be planning to do a good part of the work of production and conservation of foods this summer and fall. As a preparation for doing the latter, read the extract given below from a letter issued by the National Department of Education. Get the bulletins suggested, at least, and be ready when your term opens.

A COURSE IN FOOD ECONOMICS FOR THE HOUSEKEEPER

The following lessons have been outlined to answer the many requests that have come to the Bureau of Education in regard to the subjects which should receive emphasis in such a course:

Lecture I. The Needs of the Body—Fundamental to any study of food economy is a knowledge of the needs of the body. This subject should be carefully developed by simple statements relative to the functions that food performs in the body and the quantities that are essential in different conditions.

References: Stiles, Percy. *An Adequate Diet* (Harvard Health Talks).

Lusk, Graham. *The Fundamental Basis of Nutrition*.

Mendel, La Fayette B. *Changes in the Food Supply and Their Relation to Nutrition*.

Farmers' Bulletin 142. *Principles of Nutrition and Nutritive Value of Food*.

Lecture II. How to Select Food.—The planning of meals for efficiency and economy; providing a day's food requirements.

References: Department of Agriculture Reprint, "Food Selection for Rational and Economical Living," by Dr. Langworthy.

Farmers' Bulletin 308, "How to Select Foods."

Rose, "Feeding the Family." Macmillan.

Lecture III. Care in the Handling and Keeping of Foods.—Home storage and preservation; careful preparation of food in cooking factors essential to economy.

References: Farmers' Bulletin 375, "Care of Food in the Home."

Farmers' Bulletin relating to foods and their preparation.

Lecture IV. Small Economies.—The vast majority of people probably do not have too much to eat, but rather they are careless in the handling of what they do have. Sum up the most common acts of carelessness of which all are guilty; If in each of the 200,000 families in the country, there were a saving of one teaspoonful of butter, a total national saving of 200,000 pounds of butter would result; a saving of one teaspoonful of sugar per family would aggregate a saving of 700,000 pounds of sugar, a saving on one slice of bread per family would mean a saving of 4,000,000 pounds of bread. Similar statistics could be worked out for the waste in the careless handling of foods.

Friends, why let this natural talent lie dormant any longer? Why allow our best soils to feed the people on the flood-plains of the Mississippi river? Why allow our people to sell their lands to the northern millionaires for a song? I know not what course others may take, but for me the poet has expressed my feeling in these words;

I want to go back to the hills again,

Up under God's beautiful sky;

Where the wind sings over at twilight,

When the rim of the moon glides by.

I want to go back to the hills again,

There is freedom for me I know;

Where the footpath dips to a shadowy gorge,

Then out on the broad plateau.

I want to go back to the hills again,

To the hilltops wild and free,

I will arise and go now,

For, the hills are calling me.

Safety First

Railroad Foreman—Sambo, if we had war wouldn't you like to be a captain and get in front and holler, "Come on, boys?" Sambo—No, sub, boss. I'd rather git behind and holler, "Go on, boys!"—Christian Herald.

Yet not everyone knows how to prepare vegetables to get the most good out of them. Many don't know

Vocational Column**HOW TO FEED THE FAMILY**

By Linnie Alcorn

How to feed the family is the biggest question before the American people today.

We have in our country three kinds of eaters: first, the gulpers, one who eats without chewing; second, the gluttons, one who eats too much; and thirdly, the ones who eat because they know that food is to their bodies is the same as fuel to an engine.

Not only do the third class have the pleasure of eating a well-prepared meal, but they have the greatest physical possession, health. Upon this the good citizenship of our country depends.

Right food properly prepared gives us vitality, by strong vitality we have clear mentality, by clear thinking we have clean morality, and by clean morality, we have good citizenship, and thus the world would be made up of better men were it properly fed.

We need to begin to feed the world right in the home and yet, at the word "home," I wonder what many would have in mind. Many would think of a restaurant, a dairy lunch, a hotel or some public eating place. It is very hard to direct and tell these people what to eat, but should their homes be made more attractive and they were served well-cooked meals, this eating at public places would be stopped.

Now to see what we can do to have wholesome, attractive meals at home. Edison says we are not to eat for pleasure nor to tickle our palate but we are to take food into our bodies the same as air and water.

Henry T. Finch, one of the writers for "Good Housekeeping," with many others, disagrees with Mr. Edison. He says food eaten without pleasure is apt to result in indigestion; so we shall do well to take both these statements and make a decision by saying that food must not be eaten wholly for pleasure but we who prepare the meals should cook them so well and set such an attractive table that one will derive pleasure from eating wholesome food.

Luther Burbank surely believes in pleasing our eyes and tickling our palates or he wouldn't produce so many pleasing varieties of fruit. Perhaps, to our mind, when we think of attractive food, will come the question of finance. The majority of our people will think it takes money to have wholesome and attractive foods. At once we who have studied Home Science will say "No." In our experience at Model Cottage, we girls know that at one dollar and thirty-five cents a week for one person we can have a well-set table each meal. We have learned to do this by keeping an account of what money is spent for each kind of food and making out our menu within this limit.

We learned to cook food so it would be pleasing on our table and when taken into our bodies would give us vitality or power, same as coal gives power to an engine. We learned the rules of economy and it would be well should every American home know these few and simple rules. People are, today, starving in all parts of the world and should hold their hands up in astonishment should they see the horrid American extravagance walking out the back door in the shape of a waste can supported by a careless housewife. If nothing else this war will teach us of this generation, it will give us a lesson in economy of food. Yet with the present horrible crisis staring us in the face with cold, beady eyes in a short, distant future, we turn our eyes and say, "Get a plenty while ye are getting and the extravagance goes on just the same."

What or how to feed the family will soon perhaps be, feed the family what you can unless we get busy.

Each family should have a family garden if possible. Here each can take his turn at gymnastics in keeping and growing this garden.

Think of the many good vegetable dishes we will enjoy gotten from this garden. Too, we all know the necessity of having green things on just the same.

So we see, in thinking over the cooking of a meal, there are many small important details, and therefore, we should consider the importance of our work and study over this great question, some, every day. We can do this by taking a good magazine and have our name on the mailing list for new bulletins from the Department of Agriculture.

Study the sources of food and the careful preparation of each kind with regard to health and we shall see a wonderful, unrealized, improvement in our future citizenship.

A Strong Character. "A strong minded woman, you say?"

"Unquestionably. I don't believe she would show any signs of agitation whatever if she were to discover that she had left home without her powder puff."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

"Any fool can fall in love," says the Cynical Bachelor, "but it takes a pretty slick article to land on his feet."—Philadelphia Record.

the simple fact that rapid boiling toughens them and makes them less digestible.

French cooks give us the idea of blanching them which brings out their flavor more.

How many times have we eaten watery rags instead of whole cooked vegetables of just the right texture and flavor.

Cooks need to know that all vegetables except those of the cabbage family need to be only cooked in enough water to prevent scorching.

Edison says the best cooks are in the west among the farmers and wage earners. We find the people of the South especially need to know that a well fed family shouldn't have warm bread, much pastry or fried foods.

In my observation of children, I have had in my training in the schoolroom, I found that those who made the best progress were those who were given well-cooked food. Too often we see a child come to school with a lunch made up of corn meal griddle cakes, fried meat, a fried egg, some fried potatoes, a biscuit and jam and a piece of cake.

Another great important thing is the selection of food in season. Our bodies require certain foods at certain seasons and it seems as if Providence has arranged things for our convenience so we might get such foods needed at certain seasons the cheapest. For instance, in winter, we want meat of a rather fatty consistency to produce heat for our bodies and we find meat is easier cared for in the winter rather than summer. In spring we desire fresh, green vegetables as they seem to contain mineral salts which stimulate our nerves and blood and prevent us having the lazy fever.

The family must be fed according to the work it does. Susie, if she sits around all day and plays the piano, doesn't need to eat meat, beans, potatoes, bread, butter, eggs, and milk as Daddy who goes out into the field to plow; her balanced meal will perhaps be a glass of milk and bread and some fruit.

God's Dealings Through Twenty-five Years

Sermon by President Frost to Berea College Graduates, Sunday, June 3, 1917, in College Chapel.

Scripture, Joshua XXIV: 1-8; 13-31 was dead.

Text, Psalm XXVI: 7; "That I may publish with the voice of thanks-giving, and tell of all thy wondrous works."

On the great clock of history each hour is a century, a hundred years, and twenty-five years is a quarter. It is for the profound student, and for all of us at times, to study history in centuries and millenniums. We go back to the birth of Jesus Christ, to the founding of Rome, to the life of men on the Nile and the Euphrates. But there is more intimate study of history when we take a shorter and nearer period. History is an ever-flowing stream of which we are ourselves a part; we are making history this very hour. We may study the history which lies within easy memory of the living, the history which is yet in suspense, and for such study it is well to commemorate the quarter of a century today completed, the twenty-five years just past, marked by the administration of one man as the head of Berea College, an administration which began in the autumn of 1892 and completed its first year in June, 1893.

One striking fact to our graduates regarding the year 1892 is that they were not then living! A few may have been children at their mother's knee, but the great world was moving forward wholly without help from you! You graduates and students have arrived in a ready-made world of home and state and school. You come like the children of Israel, "into cities that you builded not, and of vine-yards and olive-yards that ye planted not do ye eat."

Berea is one little plot in the garden of the Lord. He has a countless number of beds in His garden, all watered by the same rains, warmed by the same sun, and swept often by the same breezes and tornadoes. Let us look first at some of this world weather that Berea has shared through five and twenty years.

Twenty-five years ago there were no automobiles, no telephones, no aeroplanes, and no submarines; but men had the same passions, the same joys and sorrows, and were neither better nor worse because of the vehicles in which they traveled. Twenty-five years ago in Germany the present Emperor had just deposed Bismarck; in England Gladstone was "the grand old man"; and in America, Benjamin Harrison and Grover Cleveland were contending. William Jennings Bryan had just reached the House of Representatives with the hay-seed of Nebraska in his hair; Theodore Roosevelt was an obscure Civil Service Commissioner in New York; Woodrow Wilson was an unknown college professor in Princeton; William H. Taft was a United States Circuit Judge. Lloyd-George had just been elected to Parliament for the first time from a Welsh district.

Those were the closing years of the nineteenth century. Alfred Tennyson was composing his last lines, Ruskin was alive although no longer writing. There were great painters — Millais, whose Boyhood of Raleigh we all love; Leighton, who was working upon his great pictures of Rizpah and the Sea giving up its Dead; and Watts, who was just bringing out his three paintings of Mother Eve. Rudyard Kipling had written "The Light that Failed." Darwin had been dead ten years and John Stewart Mill nineteen years, but Spencer and Huxley were in active life, developing a scientific method more valuable than any of their positive conclusions.

In America we were just developing our first multi-millionaires and learning the names of Rockefeller and Carnegie. Our poets—Emerson, Whittier, Lowell, Longfellow—were gone and Holmes was just going, but their influence was starting on its endless march around the world. Phillips Brooks was preaching his last sermons in Boston, Dwight L. Moody was in the full tide of his work on both sides of the sea. His was the crowning work of that nineteenth century. Like Wesley before he came into a frivolous and money-grasping age and planted idealism and aspiration in thousands of humble homes. It is the converts of Wesley and Moody and their descendants who form the bone and sinew of the British nation and our own. Moody had already established his girls' school at Northfield, and he was just establishing his Institute in Chicago. It was a snowy day in December, 1890, that I read upon the newspaper bulletin board in Boston that Dwight L. Moody

religion are really as hungry for gospel truth, and as unable to live by bread alone, as any previous generation. They even turn to extravagant forms of religion because the established religion fails. We need another Wesley or Finney or Moody.

And now we ask what Berea has been doing while these great movements have been sweeping over the world.

Our twenty-five years in Berea naturally falls into four periods:

The first, from 1892 to 1895, was the Initial Period, in which we made a new statement of Berea's aims and gathered our first new students and supporters.

Second, from Commencement 1895 to Commencement 1914, was the First Expansion Period, in which new endowments and buildings were secured, largely by aid of the initial pledges of Doctor Parsons.

Third, from 1904 to 1909, was the Adjustment Period, in which we were chiefly occupied by the difficulties attending the separation of the races and the establishment of Lincoln Institute for the colored people.

Fourth, from 1909 to the present time, has been the Second Period of Expansion, in which we have finally secured the space, and largely the shelter and equipment, most necessary for our work.

It must be noted that there has been no period which could be called distinctively one either of intellectual or spiritual growth. All these twenty-five years have been a struggle for daily bread and bodily shelter. During all these years we have professed spiritual aims and these have guided our efforts, and many spiritual advances have been recorded, but we have been actually giving chief efforts to things not spiritual but temporal. In other words, we have been getting ready to do something spiritual, cherishing the spiritual with the expectation that later on we could devote ourselves to it with the earnestness which it deserves.

Now if we should give one minute to each of these strenuous years our discourse would be too long. Let us try to make the recital brief, with no attempt to try to mention all that is significant, or even that is most significant—merely some prominent things which seem best to illustrate and represent the other things whose record must be left for later historians or the recording angel of the Great Day.

Berea had a great history before 1892. The new President found the Ladies Hall, Lincoln Hall and Howard Hall already in place, 55 acres of public grounds, 200 acres of glade land, a library of 5,000 volumes, a small printing plant and laboratory outfit—a total material equipment valued at \$127,000. And there was an "old" and a "new" endowment fund aggregating \$107,000, though partly detracted by poor investments and offset by a debt of \$32,000. The "present worth" of the Institution, therefore, was about \$200,000.

But far beyond these possessions were the name, the history, the ideals and the opportunities of Berea.

Yet while possessed of this equipment and character Berea was at that time without any plan or momentum. Since the decline and death of President Fairchild there had been no directing mind and the working force was discouraged. There had been no advance, no increase of students or other reward of effort, for some years. It was a good time for a new leader!

And the new leader came with some providential preparation. He had been the choice of the three patriarchs, Fee, Rogers and Fairchild. He had an ancestral interest here, for his grandfather had been an anti-slavery leader and a personal friend of Brother Fee. He was himself a graduate of Oberlin and had been for fifteen years a member of its faculty. And he had had the impulse and call to activity that led him to raise money and students for Oberlin and to campaign for prohibition and other good causes. He had just returned from a year of travel and study in the old world. By far the greatest asset which he brought to Berea was a young wife, able to give sympathy and sound advice on all his varied tasks, and to represent him and the Institution in the most momentous affairs.

Of the eleven Trustees who elected the new President only two survive, Rev. A. A. Myers, of Harrogate, Tenn., and Rev. Leander J. Aldrich, of Fredericktown, Ohio. Besides these were the patriarchs, Fee (d. January, 1901) and Rogers (d. July, 1906), four citizens of Berea:

Charles Lester (d. 1896), Arthur Hanson, brother of John Hanson of the original Board (d. 1897), Josiah Burdette (d. 1917) and Samuel Hanson (d. 1916), a former professor, Walter E. C. Wright, whose services were of greatest value until his death at Olivet, Michigan, in 1909, and two men who had just been elected on the Board, Rev. J. P. Stoddard of Boston (d. 1908) and Rev. Addison P. Foster, D.D., of Boston (d. 1900?). Another Trustee, largely influential in this election but not present to vote, was Rev. George R. Leavitt, D.D., of Cleveland.

The faculty that greeted the new President consisted of four professors—L. V. Dodge, who sits with us today, P. D. Dodge, now a pastor in New York State, B. S. Hunting, principal of the Preparatory Department, whose genial and devout life ended in 1898, and A. E. Todd, whose careful work for the library, the scientific courses and the general interests of the school will long survive his death which occurred in the same year, 1898.

There were also Miss Gilbert, whose portrait hangs here in the Chapel, Mrs. Daisy Hubbard Carlock, and Miss Honora Hubbard, sisters of the famous Elbert Hubbard and possessed of all his talent without his recklessness. There was a colored tutor, Hathaway, whose work in mathematics was good, a "lady principal," a teacher of bookkeeping and penmanship, two music teachers with little to do, and six teachers in the elementary schools, of whom one was a niece of the famous anti-slavery statesman, Joshua R. Giddings, and another new arrival destined to important service, Miss Alice K. Douglas.

P. D. Dodge, Professor of Mathematics, was also Treasurer, E. P. Fairchild, son of the late President,

was "financial secretary," which means money-raiser, Ella J. Sweezy was Matron of the Boarding Hall, while the Steward of the Boarding Hall and Assistant Treasurer was the oldest worker now in the active service of Berea, Thomas J. Osborne, who had been here three years. There was thus a force of twenty-three persons, none of whom were doing full work or working to advantage.

The "student body" that greeted the new President at the opening of the Fall Term consisted of less than fifty persons, the majority children whose feet as they sat in the Chapel seats did not touch the floor. Before the Fall Term was over something more than 100 had struggled in and the total enrollment for the year, including the crowded Winter Term was 354.

There followed three initial years. Five things marked the year ending at Commencement, 1893:

First, the new President made himself acquainted with the records, organization and conditions of the school.

Second, he suffered a severe attack of typhoid fever, in which during the first three years all the members of his family followed him.

Third, Providence sent as a visitor Dr. A. D. Mayo, who at that time knew more of the conditions of the South than any other man, and he made the new President wise.

In the fourth place, the new President, with the financial agent, Fairchild, made a trip through the eastern states and found that Berea's friends were dead or forgetful, so that we had the task of finding a new set of supporters.

Fifth, in the spring of 1893 occurred the great financial "panic" so that all business was suddenly depressed.

By the end of this year, however, the new President and his wife had a program for getting Berea once more on the track of service and progress. At Commencement there was a formal inauguration. Five hundred invitations were printed and E. P. Fairchild, whose business it was to know our friends and hopeful donors, was appointed to mail them. A month later, we found in the office 400 of those invitations, which meant that there were less than 100 people in all the land who might be supposed to care who the new president of Berea was! But the Lord gave faith and courage in that dark hour and some words of the inaugural address ring true and sound true even after the lapse of a quarter of a century.

At that first Commencement in 1893, we laid the foundations of a Vocational Department, though the name Vocational had not yet come. We devoted the one gift of \$500, which had come to us for new equipment. (The donor was a dear lady in Andover, Mass.), to the erection of our Model House, and we sent for our first new worker, who came largely as a volunteer, train-

ed in the industrial courses at Toledo, Miss Adelia Fox, Teacher of Home Science. We picked up a former student who lived in Berea as Teacher of Woodwork, Rev. William Robe. We found a student to take charge of printing, Mr. Will D. Candee. And we completed our Vocational Faculty of four by giving to the Steward and Assistant Treasurer the added duties of farmer, Thomas J. Osborne.

that summer.

And then came the tussle to get new donors. The new President had enough reputation from his Oberlin days to procure an invitation to address a club in New York City. He had one very distant relative in New York whom he had never seen but once, Dr. J. Cleveland Cady, the architect. Dr. Cady was invited to the Club. The other speaker was George W. Cable. So that night young Frost made two new friends, Cable and Cady. Cady invited him to his house and began planning for a parlor meeting later on. To that parlor meeting he was able to bring some of the influential men of the land. Albert Shaw presided, George Kennan, Harvey E. Fisk, John E. Parsons, were among the company and they all became interested in the new program for Berea and the South.

A similar victory was won in Boston. Dr. Barton was now settled there as a pastor and Frost was a regular member of his household for weeks. The leading man in Barton's church, Frank Wood, met the expense of a great dinner party at the Thorndike Hotel. N. S. Shaler of Harvard, who had been State Geologist of Kentucky, was there. So was Jonathan Lane, President of the Chamber of Commerce, and Dr. Gordon who was called home a few weeks later. We made twenty friends that night, friends that stood by us as long as they lived. Jonathan Lane's widow sends \$100 to Berea every year still.

Our program was thus vindicated by the actual coming of new students and by the approval of some of the best people in the land.

Two other steps were taken in this Initial Period which looked forward to things which have proved sound. Our second building was the Williams House for Men's Industries, and our first readjustment of forces made Mrs. Carlock Head of a distinct Normal Department. The Board of Trustees was increased by the addition of important men like Gamble, Lloyd and Burroughs whose services were soon terminated, however, by death and removal, and by others who continued for years or even to the present time, Stearns, Burnam, Mallon and Barton.

The Initial Period ended and the First Expansion Period began with Dr. Parsons' visit and initial pledge in June 1895. The President's work for money for our daily bread was in the East but he had a sudden impression that he ought to see Dr. Parsons. He made the trip from Boston to Chicago in the dead of winter for that one purpose and Dr. Parsons agreed to visit Berea at the next Commencement. He came and was entertained in the old Fairchild House, then occupied by President Frost, and he was pleased. He made his initial pledge: "Whenever Berea College will raise \$150,000 for endowment, I will add \$50,000 to it." This first new endowment was not completed until the end of four years, in 1899. Dr. Parsons at once repeated his offer and the second endowment was raised in one year, completed in 1900.

As a helper in the first endowment campaign came a new worker, still here with unabated energy and enthusiasm, Henry M. Penniman.

Following the endowment effort came buildings. Our wing of Science Hall was erected in 1895 to accommodate the new work of Professor Mason. Special gifts enlarged our forest, farm and garden lands. The President's House came partly by bequest of Albert E. Curtis of Worcester in 1901. The Music Department set up for itself in what is now the Academy Office. The Green Building was erected as Administration Headquarters in 1902, as well as Boone and Gilbert Cottages, while Prospect Cottage was purchased. By 1904 we were well on with our Men's Industrial Buildings, while the Chapel, Library and Water Works were promised.

During the years of this First Expansion there were important additions to the working force. In 1895 with Penniman came two vigorous young men whose energy was of the greatest value though they did not continue many years, Rexford Raymond and Clay Herrick. In the same year came Mrs. Kate U. Putnam, first in the Normal Department and then in the Home Science until 1911.

The next year, 1896, the populace expelled the entire faculty of the Kansas Agricultural College. Berea at once called S. E. Mason as Professor of Horticulture and built for his use the Science Hall wing. He left us for government service ten years later.

The next year, 1897, Miss Grace Clark came from the same institution as the first private secretary to President Frost, continuing with Berea until her death in 1904.

(Continued on Page Seven)

LOCAL PAGE

NEWS OF BEREAL AND VICINITY, GATHERED FROM A VARIETY OF SOURCES

We SELL Hats and sell them right.
Mrs. Laura Jones.

James E. Hillman left for Nashville Tuesday to enter school for the summer.

Dr. and Mrs. A. E. Thompson of Lincoln Institute were Commencement visitors.

George Snowden spent a part of the week in Berea and was accompanied to his home in Nicholasville by his daughters who have been studying in the Vocational Department.

Robert Burnette is visiting friends in Nicholasville this week preparatory to leaving for summer school in Nashville.

Fred Oscar Bowman who has been teaching at Cranberry, N. C. during the past year was home for a short vacation. He returned to Cranberry where he has work for the summer.

Mrs. and Mrs. R. O. Moberly and Chas. M. Embry of Moberly were Bereal visitors during the week.

J. H. Poteat of Cleveland, O., was in Berea for a few days last week.

Rev. and Mrs. A. H. Marshall, Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Stegeman and Mrs. J. C. Layne of Fort Thomas were Bereal visitors during Commencement.

Walter W. Heckman of the Second Regiment Band at Winchester visited friends in Berea Wednesday.

Rass B. Elliott, a former student of the College Department, spent several days here last week.

Miss Myrtle Click of Winchester was a Commencement visitor.

Mrs. Lizzie Todd and son of Paint Lick were here for a short visit last week.

Joseph Hammons and Miss Jennie Tomson were Commencement visitors.

Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Judson of McAffe visited friends in Berea last week.

Dr. William E. Barton of Chicago, a member of the College Board of Trustees, was a Commencement visitor.

Mrs. W. H. Metcalf, Mrs. D. C. Metcalf and Miss Gertrude Adams of Waco visited friends in Berea last week.

Mrs. Malinda Hill and children returned to their home at Bethany, W. Va., last week after an extended visit with relatives in Berea.

Miss Marie Scrivner was able to be brought from the Robinson Hospital to her home last week and is rapidly regaining her health.

Miss Mable Henry, who has been at the Tavern for several weeks, left Monday for Winchester.

Miss Bess Marsh and grandmother, Mrs. Hankins, arrived last week for a visit with Prof. and Mrs. M. E. Marsh.

Mrs. Laura Gabbard has been quite sick for the past few days.

Miss Kathleen Ogg spent a few days of last week with relatives near High Bridge.

Misses Grace and Verna Engle were in Lexington for a short visit last week.

Miss Florence Tatum left today for Mount Sterling for a few days. Harold Van Winkle left Sunday for Cincinnati, after visiting relatives and friends.

Dr. and Mrs. Preston Cornelius were called to Louisville, first of the week, to Dr. Bert Cornelius, who is ill there.

Miss Bettie Herndon, who was a student at Hamilton College, came home Thursday to spend the summer with her parents.

Mrs. Sadie Moore Jones of Stanford, was visiting relatives and friends here the first of the week.

Mr. and Mrs. V. O. Steenrod and family, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Dick and family, Mr. and Mrs. Joe Stephens and daughter, Janet, and Mrs. Dave Dick, of Harrison, O., motored to Uncle Tom's Cabin, Fort Nelson, High Bridge and other points of interest Thursday.

Mrs. Nannie Branaman entertained the Misses Sara and Dora and Mrs. Jane Ely Monday to luncheon.

Abe Cornett has bought the Wyatt and Engle stores. Mr. Cornett has opened his store in the Engle building.

Your investment in real estate today promises to your children what your father's investment thirty years ago would have meant to you

COME TO BEREAL

We have a very complete line of farms, town and suburban property and some good business opportunities. Come in and talk it over with us.

DEAN & STAFFORD

Office in Bereal Bank and Trust Company Building Kentucky

LOST KEYS

Two Yale lock keys on ring and hook. Lost on Commencement Day. Finder return to this office. ad-50

QUEEN ESTHER

The second rendition of the cantata, Queen Esther, was given by the Harmonia Society Monday night. With the exception of a few minor changes, the production was given in the same manner as at the first recital. The solos were handled nicely by the different singers and, despite the smallness of the chorus, its singing was very good.

TWO BOOTLEGGERS FINED

Within the last two weeks, our officers have gotten busy bringing local law-breakers to terms.

S. Q. Lainhart was tried before a jury and found guilty and fined \$100.00 and costs and a sentence of 40 days in jail.

W. K. Kendricks was arrested and placed under bond of \$100.00. S. Q. Lainhart, bondsman. He failed to appear at his trial, thus forfeiting his bond. In addition, his case was tried before a jury, who found him guilty. He was fined \$100.00 and costs and a jail sentence of 40 days hangs over him if ever he returns.

UNION CHURCH NEWS

The pastor will be absent this week and next. He goes to Chicago to be present at the wedding of his son, Saturday, the 16th.

Rev. Henry Penniman will preach at the Union Church next Sunday. His many Bereal friends will be glad to hear him.

The members of the Lookout Committee are especially requested at the beginning of the summer to attend to the matters of the church service.

The meeting of the Woman's Missionary Society is deferred to Wednesday, the 20th.

There was a large attendance at the midweek meeting last week. Every member should make it a point of fidelity and honor to be present at these meetings during the summer. The topic this week is found in James 4:17.

METHODIST NEWS

Next Sunday morning at the Methodist Church Rev. A. W. Hamilton will preach on "The Crucible of God" and will deal with the events of the hour.

At the Union Service on Sunday night Rev. W. J. Hudspeth will be the preacher. It is particularly requested that the choirs of all the churches unite in making the song service a success.

This service will be held in the Pavilion throughout the summer.

Don't forget the time and place.

Bernard Shaw, naturally, never suffers from shyness, but speaks his mind clearly and boldly on the platform, with never an instant's pause for the apt word, and Israel Zangwill is equally confident.

The meeting of the Woman's Missionary Society is deferred to Wednesday, the 20th.

All parents holding tickets and those who have not been fortunate enough to secure tickets should be present. Other interesting features of our civic life will be presented.

Mr. Miller who has charge of the playground will present the complete plans for the summer's work.

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Habit Is Second Nature

The ease with which different tasks are accomplished is made possible because right habits force their completion. It is not difficult to open an Interest Account in this Bank; not much money is necessary. This done, the habit of systematic depositing becomes second nature, and is difficult to break. Good results from this habit are recognized.

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Main Street, Berea, Ky.

The Citizen

A family newspaper for all that is right, true, and interesting.

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C. H. WERTENBERGER, Managing Editor

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BEREA'S RED CROSS SOCIETY

In addition to the names published May 31st, the following have been added as members. It is truly gratifying to see the interest taken in this enterprise. Have you enlisted in this helpful way?

Dr. and Mrs. Felton

Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Dean

Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Hayes

Mr. and Mrs. Ed Fethergill

Dr. and Mrs. Preston Cornelius

Mr. and Mrs. R. N. Mitchell

Mr. and Mrs. John W. Welch

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Mrs. Joe Stephens

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Miss Ethel Todd

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Miss May Harrison

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David Smith

Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Ely

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SUMMER EMPLOYMENT

To anyone, young or old, men or women, THE CITIZEN offers to take you into a profit-sharing campaign

Big Money

THE CITIZEN is making an interesting proposition for representatives who will give all or part time. For particulars, call at the office of THE CITIZEN, or write at once

THE CITIZEN - - Berea, Ky.

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TRUE PATRIOTISM

We are indebted to the Pinnacle News for a marked copy calling our attention to a truly patriotic act executed by one of Berea's sons now in the financial world operating on an extensive scale in New York City.

A. T. Herd and Geo. Carden Sell 7 Ships

Washington, May 9.—The Federal Shipping Board tonight announced that it had purchased from American owners seven Austrian merchantmen held in American ports, totaling 52,621 tons for \$6,778,000. The price is about half the prevailing price for ships. The vessels will be repaired within a few months and placed in the war emergency trade by the board.

The ships are the Dora, of 7,030 tons, and the Ida of 4,730 tons, both at New York; the Erny, of 6,515 tons, at Boston; the Anna, of 4,575 tons; the Clara, of 3,932 tons; the Teresa, of 3,769 tons, at New Orleans and the Lucia of 6,744 tons at Pensacola.

They were bought from A. T. Herd and George A. Carden, New York shipowners who agreed to sacrifice their profits and sell at virtually the same price they gave for the vessels.

"This economic experiment is in sharp contrast to the experience met by the Government in ship purchasing at the outbreak of the Spanish-American War," said Chairman Denman of the board, explaining that an American corporation to whom the

Dialogs and Recitations To Be Found on Reserve Shelf in the Library

Note—* Indicates Very Good, ** Excellent.

Descriptive

*Farm-Yard Song—Choice Selections No. 4, p. 42
**A Home Picture—Choice Selections No. 6, p. 43
**In School Days—Choice Selections No. 6, p. 173
*The Old Man in the Model Church—Choice Selections No. 7, p. 13
A Kiss At the Door—Choice Selections No. 7, p. 139
Teaching Public School—Choice Selections No. 5, p. 47
Maud Muller—Popular Readings, p. 141
*The Doorstep—The Reading Club, p. 25
*The Old Forsaken School House—Choice Selections No. 8, p. 31
The Forty Acre Farm—Sunday School Sermons, p. 35
**The District School—Junior Speaker, p. 128
*Old Fashioned Threshing—Junior Speaker, p. 147
*Humorous
**The Courtin'—Choice Selections No. 4, p. 53
(May be used as a pantomime, someone reading while two others act it out).
*The Quilting—Choice Selections No. 6, p. 53
**The Difficulty About that Dog—Choice Selections No. 6, p. 109
Mrs. Caudle Has Taken Cold—Choice Selections No. 6, p. 97
To Those About to Marry—Choice Selections No. 6, p. 79
*Brother Watkins—Choice Selections No. 7, p. 50
*Who Would be a Boy Again?—Choice Selections No. 7, p. 90
**Nose and Eyes—Popular Readings, p. 26
*John Jankin's Sermon—Choice Selections No. 8, p. 27
**Melting Moments—Choice Selections No. 8, p. 47
**Our Menagerie—Junior Speaker, p. 10
*Where Do You Live?—Junior Speaker, p. 21
*Mother's Doughnuts—Junior Speaker, p. 44
*The Dear Little School-Ma'am—Junior Speaker, p. 47
*Patriotic
**The American Flag—Columbian Speaker, p. 79
The Blue and the Gray—Choice Selections No. 5, p. 155
*Independence Bell—3-Minute Declamations, p. 323
**Our Whole Country—Choice Selections No. 8, p. 138
**The Two Banners of America—this shelf!
Sunday-school Selections, p. 185
Religious
The Creed of the Bells—Choice Selections No. 4, p. 33

Opening

*Words of Welcome—Sunday-school Selections, p. 199

Closing

**Closing Address (verse)—Sunday-school Selections, p. 200

For Several

*Cold-Water Cross—Choice Selections No. 8, p. 199

*Lessons by Little Teachers—Junior Speaker, p. 2

*The Mill, the Rill and the Bee—Junior Speaker, p. 6

Dialogs and Pantomimes

Vanity Vanquished—Choice Selections No. 6, p. 217

Mind Your Own Business—Choice Selections No. 5, back page

Songs of Seven (Pantomime)—Jean Ingelow

Too Late, Ye Cannot Enter Now

Twenty-third Psalm—Five Speakers

Drills of all sorts

(For other dialogs, see catalog of Dramatic Publishing Co., on Reserve Shelf)

owners were under contract to sell also had agreed to waive its interest.

The vessels could not have been operated by the private American owners until after the war without becoming liable to seizure by allied warship. The low price paid by the Government was \$107,000 more than was paid originally to the Austrian owner, the Austro-American Steamship Line. This sum represented financing cost and attorneys fees incident to the purchase.

The ships were bought at President Wilson's direction and payment will be made from the \$100,000,000 war emergency fund at the President's disposal. Other similar purchases are contemplated by the Shipping Board and it is said some of the Austrian ships now in American ports may be acquired.

"Messrs. Herd and Carden purchased the vessels with the approval of the State Department, which they obtained on April 2," said Mr. Denman. "The vessels will be repaired and placed in a trade serving the war-emergency in the very near future. The shipping Board has made a careful survey of the vessels and expects that it will have them ready for sea with the same expedition shown in the repair of the Hamburg-American fleet.

"The vessels were bought with a restriction to neutral trade for a cost of them of \$128.65 a ton. After making this contract of purchase, Messrs. Herd and Carden contracted to resell the vessels to a syndicate of New York capitalists at \$148 a deadweight ton. This latter agreement was made several days prior to the protective measures taken by the Treasury Department, which placed guards on the vessels to prevent further damage.

"Subsequently, it became apparent that the United States might need the vessels for service in assisting the Allies. Messrs. Herd and Carden offered their profit as a gift to the government."—New York Times.

A. T. Herd, one of the partners in the transaction, was born and reared in Owsley County and educated at Berea and the spirit of patriotism displayed by him is such that the county of his birth, the school that educated him and in fact the entire Appalachian region of Kentucky, may well be proud of him. The spirit of patriotism he displayed, burns as freely in the bosoms of other inhabitants of the mountains, although, like him, have been so favored by fortune as to allow them to manifest it in the same manner. It was the knowledge of this spirit that led the representatives of the Tenth and Eleventh districts to oppose the conscription feature of the army bill. A willing horse has no need for the spur but there are other parts of the country, where the spirit of patriotism does not burn so fiercely, and it will need the spur of selective conscription to force them to do their share to aid the country that protects them.

It was predicted by physicians who spoke at the meeting of the National Association for the study and prevention of Tuberculosis that, with the present progress to that end, the disease will soon become as susceptible of prevention and cure as typhoid fever and small pox. The people must be educated in the matter, and this the Tuberculosis Commission at Frankfort is bending every effort to do. Plenty of pure air, nourishing food, rest and cheerfulness works wonders in relief and cure.

IN OUR OWN STATE
(Continued from Page One)

arrangements were made for an address delivered by Lieut. Col. Robert J. McBrude of the First Kentucky Regiment yesterday. He spoke on "The Duty of the Kentucky Press in the present crisis."

U. S. NEWS

(Continued from Page One)

the loss of invaluable time.

"It is the earnest desire of the War Department that 70,000 single men between the ages of 18 and 40 who have no dependents and who are not engaged in professions, businesses or trades vitally necessary to the prosecution of the war, be enlisted in the regular army before the 30th of June, 1917."

There are 8,367 newspapers in the United States that decline to carry liquor advertisements. Kentucky has 125 editors who refuse to "how the knee to Bacchus" or accept "

MOUNTAIN AGRICULTURE

Conducted by Mr. Robert F. Spence, Farm Demonstrator and Special Investigator

GOVERNMENT CROP REPORT

Washington, D. C., June 8, 1917.
A summary of the June crop report for the state of Kentucky as compiled by the Bureau of Crop Estimates and transmitted through the Weather Bureau U. S. Department of Agriculture, is as follows:

All Wheat

June 1, forecast, 7,330,000 bushels; production last year, final estimate, 8,010,000 bushels.

Oats

June 1, forecast, 5,570,000 bushels; production last year, final estimate, 6,300,000 bushels.

All Hay

June 1, forecast, 1,010,000 tons; production last year, final estimate, 1,421,000 tons.

Pasture

June 1, condition 72, compared with the ten-year average of 88.
Apples, (Agricultural Crop)

June 1, forecast, ...? bushels of 3 bushels; production last year, final estimate, 2,147,000 barrels.

Peaches

June 1, forecast, 1,104,000 bushels; production last year, final estimate, 880,000 bushels.

Prices

The first price given below is the average on June 1 this year, and the second the average on June 1, last year:

Wheat 270 and 113 cents per bushel. Corn, 171 and 82. Oats 85 and 59. Potatoes 296 and 92. Hay \$18.20 and \$14.20 per ton. Eggs 29 and 17 cents per dozen.

PRESERVING EGGS IN WATER GLASS

Why Preserve

During the spring and early summer, when eggs are abundant and reasonable in price, attention should be given to preserving them for winter use. Fresh eggs properly preserved may be kept for eight to twelve months in excellent condition and used with good results.

A Good Method and Cost

A good method for the preservation of eggs is by the use of sodium silicate, or water glass. The present price of sodium silicate is about 30 cents per quart, and at this price eggs may be preserved at a cost of approximately 2 cents per dozen. It is not desirable to use the water glass solution a second time.

Time to Preserve

Eggs laid during April, May, and early June have been found to keep better than those laid later in the season.

Kind of Eggs to Preserve

If satisfactory results are to be obtained, the eggs should be Fresh and Clean. Eggs that float when placed in the solution are not fresh and therefore cannot be preserved. When only slightly soiled, a cloth dampened with vinegar can be used to move such stains. Under no circumstances should badly soiled eggs be used for preserving; if put into the jar while dirty they will spoil, and washing removes a protective coating which prevents spoiling.

Water Glass Method

Use one quart of sodium silicate to nine quarts of water that has been boiled and cooled. Place the mixture in a five-gallon crock or jar. This will be sufficient to preserve 15 dozen eggs; and will serve as a guide for the quantity needed to preserve larger amounts of eggs.

First. Select a five-gallon crock and clean it thoroughly, after which it should be scalded and allowed to dry.

Second. Heat a quantity of water to the boiling point, and allow it to cool.

Third. When cool, measure out 9 quarts of water, place it in the crock and add one quart of sodium silicate, stirring the mixture thoroughly.

Fourth. The eggs should be placed in the solution. If sufficient eggs are not obtainable when the solution is first made, additional eggs may be added from time to time. Be very careful to allow at least 2 inches of the solution to cover the eggs at all times.

Fifth. Place the crock containing the preserved eggs in a cool dry place, well covered to prevent evaporation. Waxed paper covered over and tied around the top of the crock will answer this purpose.

Using Preserved Eggs

Fresh, clean eggs properly preserved can be used satisfactorily for all purposes in cooking and for the table. When boiling preserved eggs, a small hole should be made in the shell with a pin at the large end before placing them in the water. This is done to allow the air in the egg to escape when heated so as to prevent cracking.

STATEMENT REGARDING FIXING OF PRICES

Washington, D. C., June 14, 1917.
In response to a letter regarding the fixing of prices of food products, the Secretary of Agriculture today, May 16, sent the following reply:

"Your letter of May 1, with enclosure, has been brought to my attention. Your correspondent expresses apprehension from the talk in the newspapers about the Government setting a price on food-stuffs. He seems to think that it is contemplated to fix a price to producers which would be so low that they could not secure a reasonable return. Of course there has been much confused writing in the papers. Only two suggestions have been made: One is that the Government be given power to fix a minimum price with a view to stimulate production. This price would be sufficiently high to insure producers against loss. It could not have the effect feared by your correspondent, because the very object would be to stimulate production by assuring sufficiently high prices to producers.

The other suggestion is that the Government be given power to fix a maximum price, in extreme emergencies to break corners or to control extortion. It is not contemplated that the Government, if it had the power to fix a maximum price, would announce the existence of such a price in reference to any one or more commodities in advance of the appearance of an acute situation; nor is it contemplated that such a price, if fixed, would be of continuing operation. The single thought in this connection is that the power might be used as a club to be applied only in individual cases where it is clear that an individual or corporation had established a corner or was practicing extortion. The power, it is suggested, would be used against such individuals or corporations, and when that particular situation was controlled or the abuse eliminated, the incident would be closed. Any further exercise of the power would depend upon the appearance of a similar condition.

CITY CLUB ORGANIZED IN JACKSON COUNTY

Goochland, May 25, 1917.
On May the second, Sherman Chasteen came to Pleasant Hill and organized a community club. We have met three times and Mr. Chasteen has been with us each time. The Club appreciates his help.

On May, the twenty-third, we met. The meeting was called to order by singing. The first speaker was Miss Laura Spence. She gave us an interesting talk on "Saving and Canning Fruits and Vegetables." She is doing a great work with the Canning Club girls. County Agent, Robert Spence came with a stirring talk, making us feel the crisis our country is facing. He told how to destroy various insects, bugs, etc. Everyone went away feeling that they had gotten good pay for coming out. People are beginning to feel that county agents are as necessary to farming as ministers are to the church.

We hope that these people will visit us again.

Yours for Better Farming,
J. W. Cox, Secretary.

CINCINNATI MARKETS.

Flour, Hay and Grain.
Flour—Winter patents \$14.25@14.75, winter fancy \$13.75@14.25, winter family \$13.25@13.75, winter extra \$12.25@12.75, low grade \$11.75@12.25.

Corn—No. 2 white \$1.74 1/2@1.75%, No. 2 yellow \$1.74 1/2@1.75%, No. 2 mixed \$1.74 1/2@1.75%, white ear \$1.73@1.75, mixed ear \$1.71@1.73.

Hay—No. 1 timothy fls. No. 2 \$17@17.50, No. 3 \$16@16.50, No. 1 clover mixed \$17@17.50, No. 2 \$16.50@17. No. 1 clover \$17.50, No. 2 \$17.

Oats—No. 2 white 69@70c, standard white 68@69c, No. 3 white 67@68c, No. 4 white 65@66c, No. 2 mixed 66@67 1/2c, No. 3 mixed 65@66c, No. 4 mixed 64@65c.

Wheat—No. 2 red \$2.90@2.95, No. 3 red \$2.85@2.90, No. 4 red \$2.50@2.70.

Butter, Eggs and Poultry.

Butter—Whole milk creamery extras 4c, centralized creamery extras 39@39 1/2c, firsts 37c, seconds 34c.

Eggs—Prime firsts 31c, firsts 30c, ordinary firsts 26c, seconds 28c.

Live Poultry—Broilers, 1 1/4 lb and over 35@38c, under 1 1/4 lb, 25c; fowls, 5 lbs and over, 21c, under 5 lbs 21c; roosters, 14 1/2c.

Live Stock.

Cattle—Shippers \$9.50@12.75; butcher steers, extra \$11.50@12.25, good to choice \$10@11.50, common to fair \$7.50@10; heifers, extra \$11.25@12, good to choice \$10@11, common to fair \$7.50@9.50; cows, extra \$9@9.50, good to choice \$7.75@8.75, common to fair \$6@7.50.

Hogs—Selected heavy shippers \$15.60@15.75, good to choice packers and butchers \$15.50@15.60, medium and mixed \$15@15.50, stags \$8@12.50, common to choice heavy fat sows \$9@14.50, light shippers \$14@14.75.

SIX DOORS

FOR ASPIRING YOUNG PEOPLE

1st Door—Berea's Vocational Schools

Training that adds to your money-earning power, combined with general education.

FOR YOUNG MEN—Agriculture, Carpentry, Bricklaying, Printing, Commerce and Telegraphy.

FOR YOUNG LADIES—Home Science, Dressmaking, Cooking, Nursing, Stenography and Typewriting.

2nd Door—Berea's Foundation School

General Education for those not far advanced, combined with some vocational training. No matter what your present advancement, we can put you with others like yourself and give chance for most rapid progress.

3rd Door—Berea's General Academy Course

For those who are not expecting to teach and who are not going thru College and desire more general education. It also gives the best general education for those who wish a good start in study and expect to carry it on by themselves.

4th Door—Berea's Normal School

This gives the best training for those who expect to teach. Courses are so arranged that young people can teach through the summer and fall and attend school through the winter and spring, thus earning money to keep right on in their course of study. Read Dinsmore's great book, "How to Teach a District School."

5th Door—Berea's Preparatory Academy Course

This is the straight road to College—best training in Mathematics, Science, Languages, History and all preparatory subjects. The Academy is now Berea's largest department.

6th Door—Berea College

This is the crown of the whole institution, and provides standard courses in all advanced subjects.

PAYMENT MUST BE IN ADVANCE, incidental fee and room rent by the term, board by the half term. Installments are as follows:

	FALL TERM	ACADEMY AND NORMAL	COLLEGE
Incidental Fee	\$ 5.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 7.00
Room	5.60	7.00	7.00
Board, 7 weeks	9.45	9.45	9.45
Amount due Sept. 12, 1917... 20.05	22.45	23.45	
Board 7 weeks, due Oct. 31... 9.45	9.45	9.45	
Total for Term	\$29.50	\$31.90	\$32.90

* This does not include the dollar deposit nor money for books or laundry.

Special Expenses in Addition to Incidental Fee—Business

	Fall	Winter	Spring
Stenography and Typewriting	\$14.00	\$12.00	\$10.00
Bookkeeping (brief course)	14.00	12.00	10.00
Bookkeeping (regular course)	7.00	6.00	5.00
Business course for students in other departments:			
Stenography	10.50	9.00	7.50
Typewriting, with one hour's use of instrument	7.00	6.00	5.00
Com. Law, Com. Geog. Com. Arith., or Penmanship, each ..	2.10	1.80	1.50

In no case will special Business Fees exceed \$15.00 per term.

Any able-bodied young man or young woman can get an education at Berea if there is the will to do so.

It is a great advantage to continue during winter and spring and have a full year of continuous study. Many young people waste time in the public schools going over and over the same things when they might be improving much faster by coming to Berea and starting in on new studies with some of the best young men and women from other counties and states.

Applicants must bring or send a testimonial showing that they are above 15 years old, in good health and of good character. This may be signed by some former Berea student or some reliable teacher or neighbor. The use of tobacco is strictly forbidden.

Fall Term opens September 12, 1917. Get Ready!

For information or friendly advice write to the Secretary,

MARSHALL E. VAUGHN, Berea, Ky.

Dodging a Difficulty.

"Are you going to send the Sparkler girl a wedding present?"

"No. Old Sparkler and I had a squabble yesterday."

"That's too bad. What was the cause?"

"I really can't afford his friendship. He has five marriageable daughters."

Cleveland Plain Dealer.

A Wife.

"A wife is a gift bestowed upon man to reconcile him to the loss of paradise.—Goethe."

No man can either live piously or die righteous without a wife.

—Richter.

HOME DEPARTMENT

"CANNING"

By Dr. A. F. Cornelius

It should be in the minds

INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By E. O. SELLERS, Acting Director of the Sunday School Course of the Moody Bible Institute.)

(Copyright, 1917, Western Newspaper Union.)

LESSON FOR JUNE 17

THE RISEN LORD.

LESSON TEXT: John 20:2-16.
GOLDEN TEXT: But now is Christ risen from the dead, and become the first fruits of them that slept.—I Cor. 15:20.

The death of Christ made a deep impression upon the beholders (Luke 23:48, 49). Joseph, who seems to have been a secret disciple, obtained the body, and gave it burial (Mark 15:42-47). In Mark's record we have the story of the discovery of the resurrection by the women, and Matthew tells us how his enemies dealt with that fact. Be sure to use a good harmony of the four gospels in presenting all of these lessons, else some important detail will be overlooked.

I. Mary's Visit to the Tomb (vv.1-10). The Sabbath ended at sundown, and the shops were then open, and Mary Magdalene was able to purchase spices with which to anoint the dead body of Jesus. There is strong probability that the women paid a visit to the tomb late on Saturday (Matt. 28:1, R. V.). Starting the next morning, "while it was yet dark" (v. 1), they came to the tomb to perform this last service of love. Jesus had no need of such service (Matt. 16:27; 20:19), but the women were rewarded by receiving the first glimpse of the risen Lord. There were five appearances on this first day of the week: (1) to Mary Magdalene, (2) to the "other women," (3) to Peter; (4) to those on the way to Emmaus, and (5) to the ten disciples, Thomas being absent.

None of these seemed to expect Jesus to be risen, for they had each failed to listen to and ponder his words. The extent and genuineness of the affection of the women is found in that they went to serve Jesus when apparently all hope had failed (I Cor. 13:8, R. V.). As soon as Mary saw the stone rolled away, she concluded that the tomb had been rifled, and hastened to report to the disciples (v. 2). This report of the women to the disciples was considered "as idle tales" (Luke 24:11). With intense eagerness Peter and John ran to the tomb thus reported as being robbed. John, the younger, reached the tomb first, but in reverence did not enter, only stooping to look in (vv. 4, 5). Peter, the impetuous one, rushes inside, and sees the linen clothes lying, and the napkin that had been about the head carefully folded and lying in a place by itself (v. 7). This apparently insignificant detail in one which is really significant, inasmuch as it shows that the tomb had not been rifled, leaving disorder behind. Instead of excitedly snatching the napkin from his face, and hurling it whither it might fall, he had quietly taken it off, and in an orderly way laid it aside. It is in such minute details as this that we see the greatest evidence of the veracity of this record.

II. Mary Weeping (vv. 11-15). The disciples returned to their own homes, and doubtless to the other disciples (v. 10), but the loving Mary remained behind in this place made sacred as having housed the body of the Lord. It is natural for us to linger in silent meditation in places of our greatest revelation or of our deepest soul experience. Jesus had told his disciples over and over again that he should rise again, and it seems strange that his enemies should have remembered it (Matt. 27:63) and his friends not.

III. Mary Worshiping (vv. 16-18). There must have been an infliction in the voice of Jesus, for, upon the utterance of that one word, "Mary," she recognized her risen Lord. Joyfully she exclaimed, "Rabboni," that is to say, "Master" (v. 16), and would have poured out her love and worship at his feet. Jesus, however, does not suffer her to hold him fast. Mary must leave him, and tell the others. Literally, he says, "Do not lay hold of me but go and make known the glad truth that I am risen again." The risen Lord must return to "My Father" and "My God," whereas the one who would gladly have remained at his feet must go to the brethren, and make known the facts of the fulfillment of prophecy and the resurrection of our Lord.

The bribed soldiers spread abroad the tale that the disciples had stolen his body. The later lives of these disciples, their heroism and martyrdom, are evidence of the absurdity of any such act on their part.

The resurrection of Jesus is a vindication of his claim to being the Son of God. We do well to emphasize his birth, and to dwell much upon his death, yet both of these have no essential value apart from his resurrection.

Apart from this, the cross is the end of a failure. The resurrection demonstrated that Jesus Christ's redemption was not completed upon the cross. The resurrection is better authenticated than any other event in history.

The risen Lord called this weak band of disciples "my brethren" (Matt. 28:10). He is our brother still, and we are to proclaim his work of redemption, the proof of which is the resurrection, unto others who know it not, for this story is no fiction. It is the world's most tremendous and awe-inspiring and glorious fact.

SERMON TO GRADUATES (Continued from Page Three)

The next year, 1897, came Josepha A. Robinson as Professor of Mathematics and Dean of Women, continuing until her marriage in 1911.

In 1898 we recognized the Academy by appointing a Dean, a man vitally bound up in Berea's history, Miles E. Marsh. We also secured a thoroughman in Woodwork who remained seven years, Charles A. King.

Professor Todd dying in 1898, we appointed our first full Librarian, one who had been assistant under his direction and continued until her marriage three years later, Mary Pasco Gould.

In this year also, 1898, we appointed our first permanent nurse and built for her a tiny hospital. This was Florence Merrow, soon followed by Lucy Van Hooke.

The great event, however, was the coming of the former President of the Kansas Agricultural College to Berea in 1898 as Vice President and Professor of English. This was Dr. George T. Fairchild, brother of Berea's former President. His considerate and able management enabled President Frost to dismiss home cares and do the best field work of his life. Dr. Fairchild died in a surgical operation in 1901.

In 1899 came Miss Merrow who has served in several important home science positions.

In 1900 we appointed another Kansan as Professor of History and on Fairchild's death he became Vice President until he left for pastoral work in 1903. This was Dr. Howard M. Jones.

In this year Joseph Lee and Herbert A. Wilder of Boston were added to the board of Trustees and in the following year Dr. Grant of New York, and William Belknap who was succeeded by his son in 1914.

In this year also came the first man as Dean of the Normal School, John W. Dinsmore, who gave important service for twelve years.

But the distinctive movement in 1900 was the calling of Raymond to give his entire time as Superintendent of Extension Work. He continued three years and did work for which we have found no equal successor.

In 1901 came our first full time Secretary, the genial Will G. Gamble, who remained ten years; and Miss Virginia Dox, who helped in field work until 1907. To the Foundation School came Miss Ellen R. Raymond.

In 1902 came to the College Miss Mary E. Welsh and to the Normal School Charles D. Lewis.

In 1903 the office of Registrar was set up in charge of a special worker, Miss Clark, who died the next year and was succeeded by Miss Ethel E. Todd as Assistant to Professor Marsh. We had been securing preparation for a young engineer who began work at this time, Mr. George G. Dick, and for a teacher of fine Woodwork, Mr. Noah May. Miss Corwin began her work as Librarian and a new instructor in Science appeared, Christian F. Rumold.

In 1904 we first undertook the support of a physician, Dr. Cowley; and Dr. Thomson was added to the Board of Trustees. It thus appears that there are here today sixteen persons who were connected with Berea in 1904.

Such was our momentum of progress when we were met by the hose legislation in Kentucky.

Third Period—Hostile Legislation

The third period was that of adjustment to Hostile Legislation. Every school, no matter how national in its scope, has to be subject to the state in which it happens to be located. Berea is subject to Kentucky.

We are recounting the events of the last quarter of a century but here we must go back to earlier beginnings. Up to the Civil War, our country was part slave and part free. Berea was an opponent of slavery before the war and after the war Berea has continued to fight the shadow of slavery which is that undemocratic and un-American sentiment called "caste." Caste is a peculiar feeling, most prevalent under the despots of the East, which holds that some men are to be treated as contemptible and despizable because of their race and given no recognition or encouragement whatever their merits or attainments.

A high-caste Brahmin will not eat with a low-caste Brahmin. In our southern states there is an artificial discrimination against people of dark skin. A dark skinned person must not be addressed as Mr. or Mrs. and must not ride in the same carriage as a white person.

Now to unthinking children brought up in these customs, it all seems a matter of course and so our southland continues to be more like Egypt and India in social ways than like the free north and civilized Europe. And during these five years of the

In England a virtuous and able Negro receives special recognition and encouragement. In the South he is jealously watched and systematically discouraged, snubbed and "made to keep his place," as the saying goes. This is one of the things that retard both the material and moral progress of our southern states.

Now Berea, like Maryville and some other schools, undertook to deliver the south from these prejudices. For twenty-eight years colored students were freely admitted at Berea just as at the great schools of the north and of the civilized world. The old slaveholders predicted that all sorts of evil would result, but none of these predictions came to pass. There were collisions between white and colored but they were not in Berea. There were fearful scandals between white and black but they were in Richmond, Lexington, in Louisville, but not in Berea.

And the old slaveholders and their successors, who were often more unreasonable than the slaveholders themselves, began to fear that the Negroes would prove their humanity by real virtues and abilities. They did not wish this to happen. If the Negro could improve in spite of his skin, they would make laws to keep him down. They passed the separate-coach laws which are an hourly shame to Kentucky and her sister southern states. And at last, when a mulatto man, Booker T. Washington, became so able and useful and eminent that he was casually invited to lunch with the President of the United States, those Southern people were angry and began passing separate school laws. They had already separated the races in the schools which were supported by state money, but now they passed laws forbidding anyone, even at his own expense, from teaching white and colored people together. This law fell in Kentucky in 1904.

For the next five years, 1904-1909, we were struggling with the question of our duty under these trying circumstances. First, we questioned the power of the state to pass such a law, but the Supreme Court of the United States decided that inasmuch as Berea College was a corporation created by the law of the state, it was subject in all things to the state. In other words, a corporation has none of the "inalienable rights" which belong to an individual.

Next we had to discover what was our duty to the colored people thus excluded. Evidently, some of Berea's property had been given for them, and evidently it would be a great disappointment to a student already in attendance and a loss to the race for all future time. After long prayer and consultation, we decided to do the very utmost for the colored people, and put forth any needed effort to secure the necessary means. First, we would provide travel expenses and student aid so that every colored student already in Berea should finish a course at some other institution. This was followed up for years and scores of our one-time colored students graduated elsewhere. Second, we would build for them an institution of their own equal to the old Berea. We could not insure that it should grow like Berea, but we could insure that it should start like Berea.

So the President and his wife and Professor Penniman had the task of raising current expenses for Berea and at the same time the funds required for this great "adjustment."

We enlisted Dr. Thomson, then pastor of the Union Church, to push subscriptions in our own state. The times were not favorable for money raising. It was perhaps as large an act of faith as we ever put forth. We got our first large encouragement in a pledge of \$25,000 from a dear friend in Boston, who gave it almost with her dying breath. And a year later I came back to the little room in New York where my wife was staying to tell her that Andrew Carnegie had pledged one half the amount needed, \$200,000. That was like a voice from God saying we had been safe in believing that whatever was right was possible. That was one of the most sacred hours of our life. Next morning, as Carnegie's pledge was announced in the papers, Mrs. Sage, whom no one was allowed to call upon, added \$25,000. The last \$50,000 was raised in Kentucky.

And then came the choosing of a site and the organization of the school. We had a site selected and contracted for and were broken up and driven off by an uprising of the inhabitants of Anchorage. But at last the site was bought, the constitution framed, the Trustees selected, Dr. Thomson elected Principal, and one of our own colored graduates, Professor Kirk Smith, made Dean, and the Lincoln Institute of Kentucky was launched on its independent career.

Now to unthinking children brought up in these customs, it all seems a matter of course and so our southland continues to be more like Egypt and India in social ways than like the free north and civilized Europe. And during these five years of the

Adjustment Struggle, Berea itself continued to advance. The Library, Chapel and Water Works promised before the attack of the State Legislature were duly completed, and in building them, we installed a brick yard which we found ourselves unable to manage successfully. And purchases of forest land continued.

The Tavern, the Ladies Hall Annexes, the Emergency Barracks and Garden Barn and office, the cottage at Chautauqua and the house for Professor Raine belong to this period, and the central heat and power plant was begun. During this period, the President had his second serious illness—inflammatory rheumatism.

And new workers appeared. In 1904, Superintendent Edwards took charge of the Foundation Schools and Rev. Howard Hudson came as Superintendent of Student Labor.

In 1905 came Ralph Rigby in charge of Music and Miss Jean Cameron as Matron of Boone Tavern.

In 1906 came Professor Raine for his great work in English and Philosophy, Mr. Burgess as Superintendent of Construction and Mr. Canfield as Engineer. Harvey E. Fisk became a trustee.

In 1907 came a new Normal Instructor and Dean of Women, Katherine S. Bowersox; also a graduate of Wheaton College to take charge of our printing department, Edward L. Roberts; also a truly great teacher for the Foundation Schools, Mr. James G. Bowman. Miss Anna L. Smith came as Secretary to the President. We congratulate these friends upon the completion of ten years of honorable service.

The next year, 1908-09, came our Professor of History and Political Science, Dr. James R. Robertson, our vigorous yet popular Bursar, Mr. Howard E. Taylor, and a young teacher of Agriculture, just graduated from Berea, Francis O. Clark.

To our School of Commerce came our graduate, Livengood, to the Foundation School. Miss Evans. To the Board of Trustees were added Bishop McDowell, and Dr. Herbert S. Johnson.

So we came to the end of the Adjustment Period. Lincoln Institute was established, our obligations to our colored brethren amply and honorably met, and we turned to start Berea itself upon new lines of progress.

Fourth Period—The Present

But this present period, this Second Period of Expansion began with a great depression. The Adjustment struggle had exhausted the nerves of the President. As he went his rounds of summer appointments in search of donors in the east he was smitten with a cold, and then nervous prostration, which weeks in the Adirondacks could not cure. Our Trustee, Mr. Wilder, cared for him like a father, took him to the great nerve specialist in Boston who sentenced him to a year abroad, a year of somber rest. He returned in the summer of 1910 with a bill of health from Dr. Osler of Oxford.

Dr. Ellis, late President of Taber College, performed a great service as Regent that year and continued important work until his untimely death in 1911.

In that year 1909-10 appeared two new workers in the Normal School, William Carl Hunt and Miss Ollie Mae Parker and a second worker in the Library, Mrs. Ridgeway. During this year of the President's absence also Pearson's Hall was built and the heat plant started. Mr. Thompson Burnham succeeded his father on the Board of Trustees.

Even while the President was away Providege worked for us. Dr. Pearson offered as a medicine \$100,000 on condition that we raise \$400,000 more and Dr. Cady of New York wrote in the winter that a great friend in that city was planning to give substantial help in meeting Dr. Pearson's conditions—news that was a great restorative of faith and nerve!

The immediate home coming however, was a shock. Treasurer Osborne met us on the dock in New York to say that gifts for current expenses had fallen off \$22,000, the Institution had borrowed to the limit and there was no money to pay salaries and other dues September 1st. The President therefore remained in the East some weeks to secure funds for immediate necessities. Then there was a brief visit in Berea and he and Mrs. Frost started out to complete the Pearson-Kennedy Endowment. Exciting months followed and the task was completed before spring. Some of us remember the Consecration Meeting in Berea. On April 14, 1911, I saw Dr. Pearson for the last time at his birthday celebration in Hinsdale. He was ninety-one years old, with no near relative in the world, trembling, deaf and gloriously young and happy.

And then came the choosing of a site and the organization of the school. We had a site selected and contracted for and were broken up and driven off by an uprising of the inhabitants of Anchorage. But at last the site was bought, the constitution framed, the Trustees selected, Dr. Thomson elected Principal, and one of our own colored graduates, Professor Kirk Smith, made Dean, and the Lincoln Institute of Kentucky was launched on its independent career.

Now to unthinking children brought up in these customs, it all seems a matter of course and so our southland continues to be more like Egypt and India in social ways than like the free north and civilized Europe. And during these five years of the

was renovated, Dr. Lyon conducted a most successful protracted meeting, and the attendance increased. Two new young men were added to our working force, John Newton Peck and John Franklin Smith, and one lady with many friends, Mrs. Absalom Golden.

The next year, 1911-12, was the least burdened of all our twenty-five. There was no great financial campaign on hand and President, Trustees and Faculty devoted themselves to the internal affairs of the Institution. Hamilton W. Mabie and Governor Wilson were commencement speakers; Bishop McDowell, David Paulsen, Dr. Weatherford and John G. Wooley were among our great visitors; the students were for the first time segregated in their dining rooms, the Congregational Church lot was purchased and the Dairy Barn erected. The policy of assisting workers in educational travel was adopted. Governor Wilson became a trustee.

New workers added this year are Mrs. Anna Ernberg, Miss Jessie Moore, Miss Ruth C. Sperry, Dr. Benson H. Roberts and Mr. James G. Durham, all of whom are thus seen to be six years old in Berea's service.

The year 1912-13 brought as new workers for the Academy one who seems as though she had always been here, Mrs. Elizabeth Peck, Ph. D., and for the whole Institution as extension worker as well as preacher and teacher, Rev. Charles Spurgeon Knight, and as teacher of Printing our graduate, George W. Clark. That was the only year in which the President has himself conducted the protracted meeting. Four new trustees reinforced the Board: Asher, Embree, Lyman, and Michel. Putnam Hall was built, and the Ice Plant begun.

The year 1913-14 brought us the head of our Normal School, Dr. McAllister, and to the Foundation School our graduate, Miss Etta Moore, to the Boarding Hall, Mr. Golden. The Music Hall was made from an unnecessary church-house, and the beautiful Knapp Hall erected.

The year 1914 brought us for the College, Professor Messner, for the Normal Department Charles B. Anderson of the Demonstration School, for the Academy, Tutor Henry A. Ritter, for the Vocational Schools our Agricultural Demonstrator, Robert F. Spence, our graduate, for the Foundation School, Mr. Parker, Miss Gertrude Smith, for our Repair Department, Mr. Pruitt Smith, to the Dean of Labor's office Miss Ora Myrtle Starns. To the important office of College Secretary came Mr. Vaughn, Dr. Brodie came onto the Board of Trustees, and William Belknap succeeded his father. The Girls' Gymnasium was provided by enlarging a barn.

The year 1915-16 brought to the College, Professor Harold R. Phalen, to the Normal School our graduate, James E. Hillman, to the Academy, Carl E. Vogel and Charles Noble Shutt, to the Vocational Department, in Agriculture, Prof. Jesse Baird, in iron-work, Fitzhugh L. Draughon, in Home Science our graduate, Miss Margaret E. Dizney and Miss Myrtle M. Berg, as Farm Foreman, Silas L. Baird, as Garden Foreman, Benton Fielder, in Bricklaying Gideon T. Spencer and Frank Vose, recalled after some years' absence, for the Foundation School Miss Lucy J. Ritscher, to our Boarding Hall, Miss Eva M. Fisher, to the Treasurer's office Harold W. Hackett, to the Music Department, Miss Carmen. The great equipments of this year were Hunting Hall, the temporary Y. M. C. A. Building, gift of a trustee, and the Bakery.

The present year, just closing 1916-17, has brought too many new workers to be enumerated and its new equipments are in plain sight and sound. Like our earlier equipments, they are given supreme value by their association with the thought of the friends who provide them.

One other important event should be recorded as a part of the history of these years. In the early years, our patriarchs, Fee and Rogers, were partly supported as workers for the American Missionary Association.

Another missionary of this Association sent to Jamaica was the Rev. Heman Hall, a graduate of Oberlin. Mr. Hall's daughter, Ellen, taught in Berea one year, 1872-73. She subsequently married a physician and died while he was studying abroad at Vienna. Her brother, Charles M. Hall

East Kentucky Correspondence

News You Get Nowhere Else

No correspondence published unless signed in full by the writer. The name is not for publication, but as an evidence of good faith. Write plainly.

We are authorized to announce
L. C. POWELL

Of Sand Gap, Ky., as a candidate for Sheriff of Jackson County, subject to the action of the Republican Party. Primary Aug. 4, 1917. ad-5.

We are authorized to announce
H. F. MINTER

Of McKee, Ky., as a candidate for Superintendent of Schools of Jackson County, subject to the action of the Republican Party. Primary August 4, 1917. (Ad. 5.)

We are authorized to announce
A. D. BOWMAN

Of Island City, Ky., as a candidate for County Court Clerk of Owsley County, subject to the action of the Republican Party. Primary Aug-
ust 4, 1917. ad-5

We are authorized to announce
W. E. JOHNSON

Of Berea, Ky., as a candidate for Assessor of Madison County, subject to the action of the Republican Party. Primary Aug. 4, 1917. ad-5.

We are authorized to announce
H. H. BROCK

Of Richmond, Ky., as a candidate for re-election for County Superintendent of Education of Madison County, subject to the action of the Democratic Party. Primary Aug. 4, 1917. ad-5

We are authorized to announce
ALBIN CORNELISON

As a candidate for Representative of Madison County, subject to the action of the Democratic Party, Primary August 4, 1917. ad-5

We are authorized to announce
P. S. WHITLOCK

Of Richmond, Ky., as candidate for Sheriff of Madison County, subject to the action of the Democratic Party. Primary August 4, 1917. ad-5

JACKSON COUNTY

Gray Hawk

Gray Hawk, June 4.—We are having lots of rain. Oats and grass are greatly improved.—Dr. R. E. Barlett and Mary Barlett are going away on a month's vacation.—The Rev. J. W. Anderson will preach at Old Flat Lick church the first of every month, the Rev. Harve Johnson at the M. E. Church the fourth Sunday of each month, the Rev. Bill Anderson at the Baptist the second Saturday and Sunday of each month, the Rev. W. A. Worthington the third Sunday of each month at the Dutch church.

Carico

Carico, June 4.—There fell a hard rain in this section last Saturday.—The Sunday School that has been closed on account of measles will begin at Flat Top Sunday.—Mrs. Elizabeth Craft is very poorly at present.—There will be preaching at Flat Top the fourth Sunday in this month by Brother Henry Lewis of Lite.—Aunt Leatha Fussey is poorly at this writing.—There has been a tide in the river here all the past week.—We are sorry to hear of the death of Willie Reynolds, son of Malon Reynolds of Maulden. He was shot by Wilder Bay near Uncle Jake Gabbard's place in Owsley County.—Uncle Jim Frey and two of Hen Johnson's sons of Annville were here fishing last week.—Corn is scarce in these parts, selling for \$1.50 to \$2.00 per bushel, eggs 25 and 28 cents per dozen.

Bond

Bond, June 9.—We are having some nice growing weather and everything is looking very well.—Most everybody is working in their corn at present. Corn is small but looks well.—Mr. and Mrs. John Seals are the parents of a fine baby boy born Tuesday.—The trustees of this Educational Division met at Annville Saturday and employed the teachers for the ensuing year.—Tillie York will teach at this place, Sam Wolfe at Annville and Creacey Moore at Green Hill.—More than 500 from this place and the surrounding country attended the Sunday-school Rally at East Bernstadt Sunday. Most everybody reports a pleasant time. We extend our thanks to the Rockcastle River Railway Co. for furnishing us all a free ride.—Charlie Baldwin was

quietly married to Miss Combs of Clay County recently. We wish them much joy.

Privett

Privett, June 9.—Farmers are getting behind with their work on account of so much wet weather.—Finley Spurlock of Lexington is visiting home folks.—Bob Evans is very poorly.—Judge Spurlock was called to McKee today to try Samuel Andrew for the murder of his brother-in-law, Fowler.—Several of the boys in this vicinity went to the polls and registered last Tuesday.—Rev. Harve Johnson went to Conway last Friday to fill his regular appointment.—Ed Montgomery and Rebecca Cook were united in marriage last Wednesday.—Arch Peters attended church at Cannon Chapel last Sunday.

OWSLEY COUNTY

Cow Creek

Cow Creek, June 4.—The recent warm weather and rain has started the young crops to growing.—Apples are going to be very scarce this year and peaches will be almost a failure.—Henry Evans, of Lite, Jackson County spent Monday night with J. L. Gabbard on his way home from Breathitt County where he had been to attend the funeral of some of his relatives.—J. W. Frost, Jr., from Lebanon, Ohio made a business trip to Indian Creek Monday.—Uncle Wiley Murrell who has been very ill is no better at this writing.—Mrs. Lee Callahan and mother visited Mr. and Mrs. Seaber Eversole Saturday and Sunday.—Rev. Elmer E. Gabbard and family of Bowlingtown spent last week with his father John L. Gabbard and family.—Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Sally who have been working in Cincinnati, O., returned home Sunday and have gone to work on the farm.—There were sixteen applicants took the county examination at Booneville May 18-19. Four making first class certificates, and five failing.—Mr. and Mrs. Crit Fields visited homefolks Sunday.—Carl Frost filled his regular appointment at Esau Sunday afternoon.—Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Bowlin of Eversole attended church at Esau Sunday and took dinner with Misses Lucy and Hazel Gabbard.—Mrs. J. K. Gabbard is visiting relatives at Booneville this week.—Foyster Robinson, who joined the U. S. Army and is stationed at Winchester, is home for a few days' visit.—Willie Reynolds, son of M. J. Reynolds, was shot and instantly killed May 20, near the Esau school house by Floyd Wilder, son of Joseph Wilder. He was buried Monday, May 21, at the Uncle Piz Moore graveyard. Funeral services conducted by Rev. Ed and Ike Gabbard.

Sturgeon

Sturgeon, June 2.—Last Saturday evening, Miss Grace Wilson gave the following young people a very enjoyable party at her home: Misses Sarah Cook, Linnie Wilson, Bertie Wilson, Callie Mae Wilson, Pearl Wilson, Myrtle Wilson, Florence Wilson, Messrs. Zack Wilson, Vernon Wilson, Wendell McCollum, Clayton Holbrook, Herman Mahaffy, Sherman Cook and Delbert Cook. The party was well planned and it furnished an hour of unequalled pleasure to those who attended.—Miss Grace Wilson is planning to start early next week on a visit with some friends in Ohio. All of Grace's friends feel that this visit will be a great contrast with school life, of which she has known so much that it will be an exceedingly profitable vacation for her.—The Royal Oak Sunday-school is one of the best in Owsley County and its worthy teachers and officers deserve much praise for their faithful attention and loyal service which they have given.

Herd

Herd, June 2.—Farmers are behind with their work on the account of so much wet weather.—Miss Ella Simpson gave a music party last Saturday night. A large crowd was present and all enjoyed it.—Ellis Halcomb of McKee, visited his sister Mrs. E. B. Flanery at this place from Friday until Monday of last week.—Miss Bernice Farmer of Sturgeon is visiting friends and relatives this week.—Miss Jewel McGeorge attended singing at Maulden last Sunday.—Misses Ruby and Ida Madden visited at Mr. Johnnie Simpson's last Saturday night and Sunday.—Mr. Willie Pennington and Miss Nellie Montgomery were quietly married at the home of the bride last Saturday afternoon.—Edward Montgomery and Miss Rebecca Cook were quietly married at the home of the

bride last Wednesday.—The Rev. Joe Ward will preach at Mt. Gilead the third Saturday and Sunday of this month.

Earnestville

Earnestville, June 11.—Mrs. Ella Moore and daughter Mollie spent last Monday night with Mr. and Mrs. George Jackson of Scoville.—On registration day 42 registered in Wild Dog precinct.—Rev. J. S. Ward preached to a large audience last Sunday morning at Dry Fork. Baptism was administered unto seven.—Children Day exercises will be held at the Presbyterian Church next Sunday afternoon.—Saturday and Sunday June 16-17 will be regular preaching days at Moores Schoolhouse. Rev. Albert Bowman moderator accompanied by Rev. Isaac Gabbard Sunday.—Colman Brandenburg and wife visited her parents, Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Caudill last Saturday and Sunday.—C. T. Gabbard and wife attended Church of Richmond visited the former's at Dry Fork Sunday and enjoyed a splendid dinner with Mr. and Mrs. Logan Gabbard.

MADISON COUNTY

Goyle

Goyle, June 2.—An awful wind storm swept thru here last Sunday but not much damage was done.—Mr. and Mrs. James Powell attended the all day meeting at Hugh, Jackson County last Sunday.—Misses Hallie and Retha Hendrick and brother Cecil spent Sunday evening with the Misses Roda and Mary Lee Todd of Kingston.—Several from this community attended preaching at Bethel Sunday.—Mr. and Mrs. James Powell and family attended the funeral of Pete Gallagher at Dreyfus Monday.

CLARK COUNTY

Log Lick

Log Lick, June 11.—Last Wednesday Miss Nancy E. Lowry of this place, and Tom Handy of Winchester were quietly married in the latter place.—Leonard Matherly and wife of Richmond visited the former's father, the Rev. J. H. Matherly, last week. Leonard will teach the Ruckerville School this coming term.

The Rev. G. W. Peel of Nicholasville filled his regular appointment Sunday and Sunday night. Owing to the rainy time he dispensed with Saturday night meeting.—About one hundred men registered in this precinct last Tuesday to get ready for Uncle Sam's army.—The Log Lick Lodge of Juniors decorated the graves of the departed brethren last Sunday evening with appropriate exercises. A big crowd was present.—Luther Lowry has gone to Hamilton, O. to work a while.—Farmers are very much behind with their work as we have been having so much rain the last two weeks.—Tobacco planters have taken advantage of the recent good season and nearly all have their tobacco set in fine shape.—There is a large acreage of garden vegetables in this part of the county than we have seen in a long time.—Billy Berryman's house was struck by lightning last Sunday, but no one of them was killed.

LEE COUNTY

Beattyville

Beattyville, June 11.—Dr. J. R. Sutton suffered a severe attack of acute indigestion last week, but at present able to be out again.—Major J. H. Evans of the Hospital Corps of the 2nd Regiment, which is stationed at Winchester, was visiting home folks here first of week.—Monday was County Court Day which brought in quite a crowd from all parts of the county and a large bunch of cattle, hogs, etc., were sold.—Owing to so much rain recently the farmers through the county the getting behind with their farming.—Miss Addie Mae Congleton, who has been in Berea in school since last December, came home last Thursday.—Captain William Cornelius moved his family back from Ohio a few days ago and will live here while he is in charge of the Company of this place.—Lee County registered 842 men last Tuesday subject to military duty. Our county has furnished a Colonel, Major, Captain and two Lieutenants and also a Hospital Corps.

GARRARD COUNTY

Paint Lick

Paint Lick, June 11.—Miss Ethel Estridge is visiting friends in Knoxville, Tennessee.—Mr. and Mrs. Dock Hendron and family spent the week end with his parents in Danville.—Tandy and Walter Centers each bought a Buick car last week.—Billy Layton who has been employed in Kansas City, Mo., for the past year returned to his home near Lancaster Tuesday.—Dr. Metcalf of Indiana is visiting his relatives here a few days.—A large number from this place attended the Berea Commencement June 6 also Queen Esther on the night of the 4th.—Dr. Carmon was called the 8th to join the hospital corps. The hearts of all the people around are sad at having to give him up.—Millard Smith of Berea is visiting his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Wynn.

MADISON COUNTY

Blue Lick

Blue Lick, June 4.—The Sunday school at Blue Lick was conducted by Mr. Leask, who was ably assisted by Mr. Rackley. We regret exceedingly to part with Mr. Leask, who has so efficiently and faithfully served in the Sunday-school at this place. He will not get out again but the Macedonian cry is going out to Berea for other workers. "Come over and help us!"—Arch Flanery, a former Berea student, who has been teaching in a Training School for Athletics at Kalamazoo, Mich., for the past two years, was home for Registration Day.—Elmo Flanery, a student of Maryville College, Tenn., was also at home to register.—Robert Benge from Hamilton, O., is visiting at the home of Sam Harris.—Wool dealers are paying 55¢ for wool uncleaned, 60 and 75¢ for clean wool.

POWELL COUNTY

Clay City

Clay City, June 10.—We are having plenty of rain and crops are making rapid progress.—D. R. Daniel had a valuable horse drowned last week in the Red river during a high tide.—James Clark has returned to the old Masons home at Shelbyville.—The registration in this city for military service was seventy-seven, the total in the county was 481.—A Boy Scout movement is on foot in this city; four boys have already passed the requirements.—Dr. R. A. Irvin took the examination at Louisville last week for a commission in the medical reserve corps of the U. S. Army. We are glad to say the Doctor passed successfully and his application has been forwarded to Washington, D. C.—John Hiley has returned home from Dayton, O.—Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Harris are the proud parents of a fine daughter who tipped the scales at 10½ lbs. She has been named Ruth.—Next

Tuesday has been set apart as clean up day in town.—The Clay City and Furnace road has been improved considerably in the past two weeks with the new road grader which was purchased by a private subscription.—Uncle Ben Curtis who lives in Possum Hollow says one way to fight the high cost of living is to eat more squirrels and young rabbits for meat, adding on a ground hog once in a while.

LETCHER COUNTY

Polly

Polly, June 5.—We are having lots of wet weather and last Friday eve a severe storm passed over this section.—The Rev. Mr. Lucas preached to a large crowd Sunday at the Camp Branch school house.—Eld. J. R. Peters was over from Cowon.—Andy Sexton of Rock House had a leg amputated Monday; he had been suffering for a long time with bone scrofula.—The candidates have begun to canvas.—Born to Mr. and Mrs. Blane Rose, a baby girl, which died shortly after its birth.—J. A. Holbrooks, a noted stock dealer, bought and sold 90 head of sheep last week and has about 80 more on hand.

Polly, June 11.—We are having lots of wet weather and the farmers are getting along with their work very slow.—79 boys registered last Tuesday and most everybody seemed to be anxious to go to the colors.—The Mountain boys will play their part in the present war, if only given a chance.—Andy Adams and family visited at Mr. and Mrs. Wesley Bruding this week.—Bob Amburgey of McRoberts was a caller on Camp Branch Sunday.—Sunday was regular meeting time in the Thornton Gap. A large crowd was present.—Contractor Nathaniel Hale is paying \$2.00 per day for hands to work on the road.—James Pendleton has been employed to teach our school this year.—Dixon Caudill of Sand Lick is very ill at present. His sister, Mrs. E. A. Craft of Millstone is at his bedside.—K. K. Polly was up from Lexington last week on a little vacation.—Miss Vergie Moore of Colson was a visitor at A. J. Clay's Friday.—A bunch of boys and girls of Rockhouse attended church Sunday.—Thirteen of our Letcher County boys will leave soon for Ft. Thomas where they will stand an examination for the army.—Peter Adams was over from Millstone and visited his brother, Willie Adams.

ESTILL COUNTY

Iron Mound

Iron Mound, June 4.—Miss Renna Webb was the guest of her sister, Mrs. S. Sparks last week.—Little Verma Etta Sparks visited her little niece, Inez Jordan, last week.—Mr. and Mrs. John Thomas were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Mose David, Sunday.—Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Rice were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Sparks Sunday.—Miss Daisy Pitcher is visiting Miss Mag Deyern.—Mrs. Julian Jordan and daughter, Inez, visited her mother, Mrs. J. W. Sparks over Sunday.—Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Rice were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Sparks Sunday.—Mrs. W. H. Rice entertained Monday evening, Misses Renna Webb, Daisy Pitcher, Mag Deyern and Sam Sparks and wife.—Rev. Taylor filled his appointment at Corinth Saturday and Sunday. Large crowds attended.—Willie Henderson was in this neighborhood buying milk cows last week.—We had a severe storm Friday. The lightning struck Harlin Jordan's house and burned everything.

Locust Branch

Locust Branch, June 9.—We are having plenty of rain for the past week.—The corn crops are looking fine.—H. G. Bicknell lost a fine black mare June 9th. She was struck by lightning.—Cabe Smith of Richmond is visiting J. A. Bicknell this week.

OWSLEY COUNTY

Conkling

Conkling, June 4.—Most every one is doing planting corn in this vicinity, and the days are growing warmer, which is some encouragement to the farmers.—Miss Kate Anderson is home from Berea where she has been attending school.—The communion services were held at Macedonia Sunday. Six persons were baptized Thursday evening at the mouth of Island Creek by the Rev. Isaac Gabbard.—Wendell McCollum visited his grandmother a couple of days this week.—Grant Taylor and family are visiting relatives in Clay County.—Born to Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Ford on May 18th, a daughter.

Island City

Island City, May 28.—The boys, I suppose, will respond to the call in regard to registering their names the 5th of June.—The war is coming to be a very serious question among the people in this community. The high prices people have to pay for bread and food stuff have brought

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USE
POTTS' GOLD DUST FLOUR
IT'S
BRIGHTER, WHITER AND LIGHTER
Than Any Other Brand



A black and white illustration showing a cow from the side. Numerous stable flies are depicted as small dots on the cow's back and neck area, particularly around the shoulder blades and along the spine. The cow appears to be standing in a field of tall grass.

Stable Flies

The pesky stable flies are a great source of annoyance to the cows and the cause of considerable loss of milk and vitality. They are seldom killed by the lash of the cow's switch and when disturbed they rise in a mass for two or three feet and then settle down on another part of the cow's body. As they are not attracted by bait it is not easy to catch or kill them.

One bright dairymaid of observing mind saw their peculiar habit of rising and settling in a bunch, says a writer, so she pinned some sticky flypaper to

a sack and laid it over the cow's shoulders. In this way she soon trapped most of the flies. By doing this early in the summer you will prevent their breeding and, as they do not travel except on an animal, you will be rid of them for the season.

Another effective way to get rid of the stable fly is to catch them in a net. Make it of a fine quality of mosquito netting at least 18 inches long. On the end of a short handle tie a wire loop 15 to 18 inches in diameter and fasten the net to the loop. As the flies rise in a cloud you can catch many of them with a swift scoop of the net. In a few minutes you can get most of the flies which annoy the cows.